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## Lebanon's Bloody, Perilous Impasse

### Syrian-Rightist Strife Stirs Fears of Israeli Intervention

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

At the sandbagged, bullet-riddled headquarters of the Lebanese army, the Lebanese war has begun in earnest. The enemy is Syria and its forces. Armored cars carrying Israeli-made uniforms roar in the Phalangist War Command's devastated port area. Party officials brand their Paris-tailored suits for battle.

War for Survival

"This is a war for our survival," Phalangist leader Elias Sarkis said. "We have no choice. The Syrian Army must be completely removed from Lebanon."

Since 1976, when 22,000 men in Lebanese Army uniforms, many of them Phalangists, have shown no intention of leaving.

Sarkis has said that unless the Syrians move all their troops out of Beirut, he will order a general strike in the city of about 200,000 in an area the Phalangists consider their zone of control. The Syrians will continue bombarding Zahle and the eastern sector of Beirut.

## Bulletin

BEIRUT — The Palestinian news agency Wafa said Israeli troops staged a large-scale landing at several points in southern Lebanon Thursday night and were engaged in fierce fighting with Palestinian and Lebanese leftist forces.

Palestinian sources spoke of helicopter-borne raids over an inland area northwest of the market town of Nabatiye.

The agency said the Israelis landed in five localities, and Palestinians and leftists were trading heavy and small-arms fire with them at Deir Zahrani, on the road from Nabatiye to the coast.

Lebanese radio said earlier that Israeli helicopters had dropped flares south of Beirut and that others were dropped over the southern region of the country by aircraft.

Wafa, quoting what it said was a military spokesman, reported that an "enemy warship" had been sighted off Tyre.

The result is an impasse that is both bloody and dangerous.

While actual combat has been limited and no ground has changed hands, the lists of dead and wounded — mostly civilians caught in random shelling — have mounted to an estimated 250 killed and 600 injured. The conflict threatens to split the Lebanese Army and remove the last flimsy political foundations that kept the fragmented Lebanese, and the Syrians

and Palestinians who also occupy their land, from resuming the civil war that ended in 1976.

The major, gnawing fear of Lebanon's ineffective government, Palestinian guerrilla leaders and diplomats from both East and West is that the fighting may tempt Israel to weigh in on the side of the Phalangists, turning a local conflict into a major Middle East confrontation.

"This is where we are heading," a non-Phalangist Christian in the administration of President Elias Sarkis said. "The Israelis are looking for an excuse to strike at the Syrians and the Palestinians in Lebanon. And if they find one, we Lebanese will suffer the most."

Several countries have appealed to both sides to stop fighting. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sent a special envoy to Beirut. The Emir of Kuwait offered his own services as a mediator. The Soviet Union asked Mr. Sarkis to throw his support to Syria. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. decried the siege of Zahle as brutal, leading tacit support to the Phalangists.

"The Syrians are almost immune to this kind of outside pressure," a Western diplomat said. "They don't really care what any of us think about them."

Demascus feels, diplomats believe, that if the Syrian Army can control Lebanon, it can control both Israel's northern border and the Palestinian guerrillas. That would make Syria a key power in the Middle East conflict and a major power in the Arab world.

Syria's forces entered Lebanon in 1976 to protect the Lebanese Christian minority

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 88, 'Is' General, Dies

Hank Burchard

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, 88, died of a heart attack at his home in Maryland Thursday.

Bradley's military career spanned more than 40 years, from World War I to Vietnam. He was one of only five living World War II general officers.

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Gen. Omar N. Bradley

said the greatest problem was not in getting the troops ashore on June 6, 1944 — although that proved to be a formidable task because the invading forces could choose the time and place of attack. The greatest problem, he wrote, was in meeting the enemy's counterthrusts.

Difficulties Formidable

Gen. Bradley's 1st Army already was putting to sea when it learned that Omaha Beach was not manned by German troops, as it had been when the invasion was planned. Instead, Gen. Bradley was going up against some of the toughest troops of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Despite formidable difficulties on the beachhead, the invasion succeeded. The port of Cherbourg fell by the end of June, and the beachhead, which by then included

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

## Haig Moves To Improve Spanish Ties

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MADRID — After meeting with King Juan Carlos I, Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and other politicians, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Thursday ended a one-day visit to Spain expressing praise and support for Spain's fragile democratic institutions.

Both in private conversations and at a news conference, Mr. Haig's principal aim appeared to be to disabuse Spaniards of the impression that the Reagan administration was lukewarm in its defense of Spanish democracy after the Feb. 23 military coup attempt.

This widespread impression grew from an off-the-record remark the secretary made to journalists in Washington, shortly after the parliament in Madrid was seized, that what was occurring in Spain was an "internal matter."

Warm Congratulations

Although the Reagan administration later sent warm congratulations to Juan Carlos and Mr. Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish press commented on the "internal matter" remark as a sign of indifference and, in some publications, proof that Washington knew of the coup before it occurred.

Mr. Haig also discussed on Thursday the terms for renegotiating a treaty that gives the U.S. Air Force and Navy access to strategic bases in Spain, and the plans of the Calvo Sotelo government to bring Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

But both Spanish and American officials acknowledged in private that the main aim of Mr. Haig's first visit to a West European country as secretary of state was to clear up the effects of a diplomatic gaffe.

Important Comment

Many Spanish officials had become deeply worried about their own government's contemplating a second coup, might believe that the Reagan administration would show the same indulgence toward a military junta in Spain that it has toward such regimes in Argentina and Chile.

At the start of a news conference, held before he left for London, Mr. Haig said:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Space shuttle astronauts Navy Capt. Robert L. Crippen, left, and John W. Young, right, waving as they leave Patrick Air Force Base en route to Cape Canaveral for the launching.

## Shuttle Set for Blast-Off

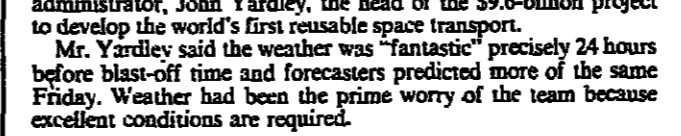
United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — Astronauts John W. Young and Navy Capt. Robert L. Crippen inspected their space shuttle, the Columbia, Thursday, and a top official said everything was going very well for their launching early Friday morning.

The two pilots flew over their black and white space machine during two hours of emergency landing rehearsals in an executive jet modified to fly like the shuttle. Then the astronauts took some time off before getting a final series of briefings.

"Things are going very well," said the associate space agency administrator, John Yardley, the head of the \$9.6-billion project to develop the world's first reusable space transport.

Mr. Yardley said the weather was "fantastic" precisely 24 hours before blast-off time and forecasters predicted more of the same Friday. Weather had been the prime worry of the team because excellent conditions are required.



Exposed to view after removal of its service tower, the U.S. space shuttle poises for scheduled launch Friday morning.

## Kania, Walesa Hear Criticism From Workers

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Communist Party chief Stanislaw Kania and Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa heard criticism from angry workers in separate meetings in the Baltic port of Gdansk Thursday as parliament prepared to open a crucial session on Poland's problems.

Some of the workers at the giant V.I. Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk told Mr. Kania that party leaders were "using their power to commit acts which split the party and the nation and permitted a dishonest enriching of oneself." Warsaw Radio reported.

"One should also stop the merry-go-round in high party and government posts," another worker was quoted as saying. "It is inadmissible to shove an inept comrade from one post to another."

Still another said that past party election laws "led to a situation where members were elected who had no genuine support of the masses. The next congress must make changes to that effect, that the current phenomena will not be repeated."

There is growing lack of confidence in the decisions and the composition of the Politburo. We need to see the introduction of new comrades who would carry a new way of thinking adequate to the complicated situation of the country.

Mr. Kania was shown on television, quietly taking notes at the meeting. His visit appeared to be in preparation for a Central Committee session next week to discuss proposed electoral reforms and set a date for the Polish party congress.

The state-controlled press reported that Mr. Kania's predecessor, Edward Gierek, and former Premier Piotr Jaruzelski might be investigated to determine the extent of their responsibility for Poland's economic problems, including a \$23-billion debt to the West.

Walesa Meeting

In another section of Gdansk, Mr. Walesa met with his national coordinating commission to work on toughening an agreement reached with the government to cancel a threatened general strike March 27, union sources said.

The commission also adopted a resolution calling for the election of union leaders, all appointed since last summer. No date was set for the vote.

However, Solidarity's No. 2 Leader, Andrzej Gwiazda, sent an open letter to Mr. Walesa, criticizing his leadership and demanding that he pledge to resign if democratic principles are betrayed.

"I will step down when the democratic values in which I have been creating this union are betrayed," he said. "I am expecting the same declaration from you, Lech."

Saying that there were indications that democratic principles within Solidarity were dropping, Mr. Gwiazda added "Every drop on our union is hurting the hearts of Poles."

During last week's Solidarity commission meeting, members criticized Mr. Walesa for his handling of talks with the government

and subsequent suspension of the general strike call.

Mr. Gwiazda termed Mr. Walesa's decision to suspend the strike without consulting the nation commission "autocratic."

One government official, who requested anonymity, said Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski was expected to take a moderate line on Solidarity. Poland's big independent labor union, when he addresses parliament Friday.

The official said Mr. Jaruzelski would renew his vow to seek dialogue with Solidarity, pledge to work for reforms and express the

view that he "has some more elbow room now for action and try to make the government solve problems in a more effective way."

The "now" appeared to refer to the easing of fears of Soviet intervention in Poland after Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev told the Czechoslovak Party Congress in Prague Tuesday that the assumed Polish Communist Party could solve the nation's problems.

The Polish authorities also announced a plan of legislative activity over the next five years to reform most areas of Polish life, including the functioning of government, labor unions, courts, health services, schools, industry, agriculture, defense and Polish consulates abroad.

Officials quoted Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia as saying a bill on press freedom and state secrets would be put forward later this year. A bill to dramatically curtail Poland's censorship laws is to be considered Friday by the Sejm (parliament).

Meanwhile, the official media reported stormy Communist Party meetings around Poland with members even questioning the party's right to political supremacy.

"Does the party have the right to exercise the leading role in society simply because it gained power in 1945?" the party newspaper in Lodz quoted a local member as asking.

added no immediate inference could be drawn from this.

Intervention Plan Denied

PRAGUE (AP) — Czechoslovakia's 16th Communist Party Congress neared its end Thursday with a firm official denial that the Soviet bloc had decided to intervene in Poland and an assertion that the bloc wanted Poland's Communist leadership to overcome the economic and political crisis on its own.

"What am I to do, stand in Wenceslas Square and declare that we are not going to enter Poland?" asked Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek, when pressed by Western reporters at a news conference.

The congress, attended by Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, ends Friday.

## Kania Seen Losing in Soviet War of Nerves

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The war of nerves over Poland is entering a new stage, Western analysts believe, and Stanislaw Kania, the leader of the Polish Communist Party, may not survive it.

Already, according to Soviet and East European informants, the Kremlin has decided to bypass him in attempting to curb the influence of Solidarity, the independent trade union, and its more vocal political allies.

At recent closed briefings for senior members of the party bureaucracy here, the word has been passed that Mr. Kania, who has been in office for only seven months, has failed to take stern enough action. He has been described as a man who tells visitors what they want to hear and then acts in whatever way will cause him the least difficulty.

In his speech Tuesday to the Czechoslovak party congress in Prague, the head of the Polish delegation, Stefan Olszowski, studiously avoided mentioning Mr. Kania's name. So did Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev in an earlier address.

For the Moment

Mr. Brezhnev expressed guarded confidence that "Polish Communists" — not the government and not the present party leadership — would be able to end the country's crisis.

"The Soviet Union has brought every kind of pressure to bear on Warsaw," an authoritative source

said. "That has ended for the moment, with Brezhnev's speech and the end of the Warsaw Pact maneuvers. Moscow has put its message across. Now it will wait to see whether it has been heard."

According to several sources, the Kremlin is looking to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier, to take firm action — probably including the arrest of leading members of KOR, the dissident group.

NEWS ANALYSIS

and possibly including the imposition of martial law.

Gen. Jaruzelski is said to be ill, but reports to Western embassies suggest that his illness is in part diplomatic. He is using a minor ailment, these reports say, as an excuse for staying out of the public eye while considering his position and his tactics.

If Gen. Jaruzelski proves resistant to Moscow's prompting, the Kremlin is apparently prepared to replace both him and Mr. Kania. The candidates most often mentioned are Mr. Olszowski as party leader and Tadeusz Grabski as premier. Both are Politburo members. Mr. Olszowski is a hard-liner and Mr. Grabski is considered openly pro-Soviet.

Applying Pressure

It is believed here that Mr. Olszowski was named to head the Polish delegation at the last minute at the request of Mr. Brezhnev, who wanted to talk with him in Prague. Evidently Mr. Olszowski is trying to walk a difficult line.

pleasing the Russians without losing all of his credibility at home. Observers who serve him there is a speech said that he was visibly uncomfortable as he read it.

Analysts here have concluded after several days' study that applying pressure to Poland was one purpose of Mr. Brezhnev's trip to Prague. The visit alarmed the West, and the alarm in the West inevitably caused concern among the Polish leaders.

A second reason was the conversation with Mr. Olszowski. Mr. Brezhnev may have sounded him out about succeeding Mr. Kania or may have used him as a conduit to convey yet another warning to Mr. Kania.

There is a possible third reason that depends on a theory that is gaining headway in diplomatic circles: a theory that there is a split in the Soviet Politburo over how to deal with Poland. The theory rests on indirect evidence, but it makes sense to some experienced observers.

It is known that there was such a split in the weeks before the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. At that time Mr. Brezhnev was a proponent of action. This time, the advocates of the split theory believe, he is more cautious than many of his colleagues.

Congress Commendation

If that is the case, Mr. Brezhnev may have gone to Prague because he feared that another Politburo member at the head of the Soviet delegation might make a more bellicose impression than he wanted.

## \$85 Million to Help African Refugees Ledged by U.S. Over the Next 2 Years

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

WVA — The United States said on Thursday a pledge of \$85 million for African refugees to be spent this year and next.

The pledge was made on opening of a two-day meeting sponsored by the United States, the office of the UN Commissioner for Refugees, and the Organization of African States.

DAU has long argued that 3.5 million refugees, almost world total, have received only one-third of what they should be compared to the total at the Geneva 1975 summit.

Major pledges, considered here had been expected, described by Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the American delegate, as "an expression of our help, but also as a conviction that something can be done."

"We deeply feel the plight of Africa's millions of refugees," she said. "We are determined to help them find a way out of their plight."

Howard Wolpe, Democrat spokesman, who is a delegate, pledged would meet no obligations in the Congress. "There are uses that command such bipartisan support," he said.

Bycott by Arabs

Opening of the conference closed by a boycott by Arab states, in protest of the invitation of Israel. The Arabs ended their boycott after a statement by Omar Binde of Sudan, who deplored "as a matter of principle" the invitation to Israel.

Among the 94 delegations, the only East European delegation present is Yugoslavia.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said at a news conference that the American pledge would be broken down between the African programs of the UN High Commissioner and the Red Cross (\$126.5 million), food aid (\$80.7 million), still unspecified settlement programs for refugees in Africa (\$85 million), and resettlement of African refugees in the United States (\$11.2 million).

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said 3,800 refugees would be resettled in the United States this year and 4,500 next year — "if they want to come." Most are Ethiopians, who have sought asylum in the Sudan and Djibouti, and they are being resettled in the United States under the existing refugee program.

Two Main Beneficiaries

But the public acknowledgment of this at the conference caused comment among some African delegates, who are not eager to encourage outside resettlement as a solution for Africa.

The most immediate beneficiaries of the U.S. announcement would seem to be the UN High Commissioner's office and the International Committee of the Red Cross, both of which are both struggling to meet their budget targets for Africa this year.

BRUSSELS



# French-German Plan Is Expected to Cause Surge in Investment

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A \$6-billion economic stimulus plan announced by French and West German leaders is expected to trigger a mini-investment boom in high-technology industries in the two countries, probably with the participation of U.S. companies, according to government officials, businessmen and bankers.

The plan could give a fillip to the re-election campaign of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who announced it Wednesday at his campaign headquarters instead of at the Elysee Palace. "Business figured, but politics came first," an executive of a leading French industrial company said Thursday, noting that recent polls have shown the president's popularity is slipping amid widespread indecision in the electorate.

The plan may influence the outcome of the debate that Western economic policy-makers are conducting behind the scenes in their search for solutions for economic stagnation, growing unemployment and double-digit inflation.

**Key Issue Debated**

The key issue being debated is whether restrictive monetary and fiscal policies should be relaxed in favor of stimulating growth and investment, possibly with coordination or lowering of interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic.

"Their plan could catch on elsewhere," said a Western diplomat, noting that the promotion of expansion, along with related questions, has been discussed intensively in the last few months at the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris and at EEC headquarters in Brussels.

**Could Catch On**

The Franco-German move, while clouded by domestic politics in both countries and remaining limited in scope, spells expansion — a word the entire industrialized world wants to hear, a senior Western government official said.

He added that "assuming the move does not fuel inflation, it certainly will strengthen the hands of those within the OECD, the EEC and elsewhere pushing for a relaxation of present restrictive approaches in favor of economic stimulation."

**Long-Term Loans**

The French-German plan calls for launching an international bond issue in the next 18 months, split between credit institutes in West Germany and France. The proceeds, including those from OPEC members, are projected at about \$2.9 billion in each country.

The basic goal is to fund long-term loans to companies that seek to conserve energy and raw materials and boost productivity through high-technology investments, government officials said.

The plan drew immediate criticism in France. Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand and Gaullist Jacques Chirac — presidential candidates who have economic expansion programs of their own — charged that the measures would aggravate the French debt and be ineffective in creating new employment in France, where the jobless total is about 1.6 million, or more than 7 percent of the work force.

**Critical Editorial**

In a front-page editorial Thursday, Le Monde chided Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for mixing his roles of "outgoing president and citizen-candidate." Le Monde said this confused the nation and disrupted the functioning of government.

Responding to newsmen's questions Wednesday, the French leader said that if he had announced

the plan at the Elysee Palace, he would have been accused of abusing presidential power.

He brushed off some newsmen with the suggestion that they pose their questions in a radio panel discussion in which he will participate Sunday evening.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Thursday in Bonn, commenting on the joint plan to the Bundestag. "The French and ourselves face the same necessities, so we are doing the same thing," he said. West Germany would overcome its economic difficulties better than most other countries, without naming any.

**Interest Rates**

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that Paris and Bonn had agreed to urge the United States to coordinate international interest-rate policies with a view to reduction among the major industrialized nations. Such a move has never been formally tabled in Washington and would probably be resisted by the Reagan administration. Western banking and diplomatic sources said.

But the issue is sure to surface at a meeting of the finance ministers of Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States scheduled to begin in London Sunday, the sources said. "There are too many differences between these countries now in approaching monetary policy, but if a consensus about expansion gradually develops, the idea might get a hearing," a Western diplomat said.

Some investment bankers said the French-German plan could prove attractive to American business. "Since the borrowing is going to advanced-technology industries, this innovative plan could attract new portfolio investments in French companies by Americans, including among our customers," said J. Paul Horne, first vice president and European economic analyst for Smith Barney Harris Upham, a U.S. investment bank.

"It is a modest, useful move heading in the right direction, but it is not revolutionary," added Michel Develle, deputy head of economic research at Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, France's leading private commercial bank. Mr. Develle, expressing a common view, said that it would take at least several years for the plan to have significant effects on the West German and French economies.



Red Cross teams helped carry wounded from the Zahle fighting into a Beirut hospital Thursday.

# Schmidt Assails Soviet Military Buildup As 'Massive Political Danger' for World

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, giving new emphasis to his increasingly critical portrayal of the Soviet Union, said Thursday Moscow's military and political expansionism were the essential causes of the "world's darkest political horizon."

In unusually sharp terms, Mr. Schmidt accused the Soviet Union of "showing disregard for the important principles of international coexistence" and suggested that the growing number of Soviet nuclear weapons pointed at Western Europe constituted a potential source of blackmail.

"This massive military disproportion," Mr. Schmidt said, referring to the Soviet missile buildup, "represents a massive political danger."

The remarks, contained in a state-of-the-nation message to the parliament, touched on some of the themes Mr. Schmidt has dealt with in a series of interviews over the last two weeks.

The West German chancellor repeated his position that Soviet arms efforts conflict with the principle of a balance of power, that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is a violation of international law, and that the Soviet formation of "new political dependencies in Africa and elsewhere" is an attack on the independence of the countries of the Third World.

At the same time, Mr. Schmidt criticized West German society for being bound up in consumerism and obsessed with an improved standard of living. "Citizens must liberate themselves from this one-sided demanding mentality," he said.

The novelty of the chancellor's foreign policy statements involved his lumping together of Soviet missiles and his obvious interest in calling public attention to them.

The references to the Soviet Union were the first specific points in the speech, which dealt largely with the relationship between the two German states, and were accompanied, in the text distributed to the press, with exclamation points and phrases underlined for emphasis.

Mr. Schmidt's criticism of the Soviet Union seemed to reflect two developing attitudes. One is increased mistrust in Soviet intentions based on the situation in Poland that contrasts with the chancellor's considerably more reserved attitude last year following the Soviet entry into Afghanistan.

The other is his awareness of considerable resistance at home to NATO's modernization program for middle-range nuclear weapons.



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

in Western Europe. The chancellor seems to feel that he must now press his appraisal of the Soviet Union with some emphasis if he is to hold on to support within the West German public for the missile program.

**Support to Solidarity**

Mr. Schmidt said again that any attempt at violence in Poland could change the world. But he gave more support to the Solidarity unionists than he had offered previously, referring to their efforts as "social reform" and "internal renewal." Indirectly addressing the Soviet Union, Mr. Schmidt said: "Making social reform possible without dangerous international clashes — that belongs to the process of strengthening peace as well."

Mr. Schmidt said that he was interested in maintaining a dialogue with the Soviet Union, and that the Soviet leadership could have confidence that West Germany did not seek to increase tensions. But he refrained from adding that this was his perception of Soviet attitudes.

The chancellor also took a swipe at the Reagan administration's contention that the decade of détente in Europe during the 1970s actually accomplished little more than allowing the Soviet Union to increase its military capabilities. Mr. Schmidt asked what the Soviet arms expenditures would have been like under Cold War circumstances and pointed to the U.S. failure to spend more on defense during those years.

"Whoever neglected efforts to protect a military balance of power during the détente period — West Germany never did — failed to understand the obligatory relation between East-West cooperation and a military balance of power," he said.

The chancellor added, however, that there would be a cruel awakening for anyone thinking that détente and cooperation could best be protected by permitting the Soviet Union to maintain military superiority.

The present tensions and economic problems, Mr. Schmidt argued, required West Germans to continue in their attempts to maintain close contacts with East Germany and to lighten the conditions of the Germans living under Communist rule.

# Cease-Fire Seems to Hold, But Shaking In Beirut, Zahle After 8 Days' Fighting

From Agency Dispatches

SAADNAYEL, Lebanon — A cease-fire declared after eight days of fighting was shaken Thursday by some firing in Beirut and around Zahle, in eastern Lebanon. But for the most part the truce appeared to be holding.

The Red Cross used the breather to evacuate 28 seriously wounded persons from Zahle, the mainly Christian town that has borne the brunt of the fighting.

Artillery fire could be heard early Thursday in Saadnayel, a village in the Bekaa Valley close to Zahle, 30 miles (48 kilometers) east of Beirut. As a convoy of 11 Red Cross cars with large white-and-red flags left the nearby market town of Chataura, carrying medicines and supplies to Zahle, several artillery reports rang out across the vineyards surrounding Saadnayel. Zahle residents said by telephone that they could hear distant explosions.

The rightist Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Syrian shelling

interrupted an International Red Cross operation to evacuate 60 seriously wounded inhabitants to France, but this was denied by the Lebanese defense minister, Joseph Skaf, a Zahle native and Parliament member. "This is not true. Everything is quiet in Zahle," Mr. Skaf said minutes after the radio station made the claim.

Lebanese Red Cross sources said there were more than 300 wounded men, women and children badly in need of medical treatment and that some of them might require emergency surgery.

**Exchange of Fire**

Officials in Beirut said a French military hospital airplane that was sent there Tuesday flew to the Lebanese military airport of Rasyay, near Zahle, to move 30 or 60 wounded persons from Zahle to France.

Associated Press correspondent Alex Efty said by telephone that there were no cease-fire violations in Zahle, but the Syrians were seen consolidating their positions around the city.

Lebanon's state radio said a brief exchange of gunfire between Syrians and Christian militiamen overlooking Zahle, but that Cross operations were not cut off.

The broadcast said a small internal security force fighting squad and 200 men were allowed by the Syrians to move into the battered city of the International Red Cross for relief operations.

The state radio said the fire, the 18th to be announced in eight days of combat, was in Zahle and Beirut 24 hours it went into effect. Western orders of President Elias Suleiman in Beirut, some small mortar fire was also reported.

Government sources said people had died in Zahle during the fighting. More than 50 were reported killed in Beirut, and were wounded in both cities.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Reagan 'Pretty Certain' for Weekend Release

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, enjoying his best day yet, is "pretty certain" to be released from the hospital this weekend to begin his White House convalescence, doctors said Thursday.

Dr. Dennis O'Leary said that Mr. Reagan, shot March 30, has not had a fever for the past 24 hours and that X-rays and other signs are positive. "I think it looks pretty certain he will be out this weekend," said Dr. O'Leary, the spokesman for George Washington University Hospital.

The physician also gave the most optimistic report to date on White House Press Secretary James S. Brady shot in the head during the attempt on Mr. Reagan's life. "I think it's pretty certain that his neural capacities are certain to return to normal, barring complications," Dr. O'Leary said. But he suggested it was still uncertain how much motor control was damaged by the bullet piercing Mr. Brady's brain.

## Customs Officers Strike in N. Ireland, Britain

LONDON — Customs officers in Northern Ireland and at eight British ports walked off the job Thursday, joining a civil service disruption campaign that has hampered NATO intelligence gathering and cost the British government billions of dollars.

Union official Alistair Graham said the action by more than 300 customs personnel would result in a "total blockade" between Ireland — both the republic and Ulster — and the British mainland. Mr. Graham, deputy general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, termed the walkout indefinite.

The civil servants' 5-week-old campaign has caused widespread disruption of government services. Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe admitted Wednesday that shutdowns at computer facilities and other installations have deprived the Treasury of \$2.2 billion. Union leaders claimed the figure is closer to \$4.8 billion.

## Eban, Bar-Lev Serve if Labor Wins in Israel

JERUSALEM — Shimon Peres, chairman of Israel's opposition Labor Party, said Thursday he will name Abba Eban foreign minister and former Gen. Haim Bar-Lev defense minister if his party wins the general elections June 30.

Mr. Eban served as foreign minister from 1966 to 1974. Gen. Bar-Lev was head of operations in the 1967 war, chief of staff from 1968 to 1971, and commander on the southern front in 1973.

The latest opinion polls show Labor with a dwindling lead over Likud, the party of Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Results Wednesday from the national convention of Likud, the trade union confederation, showed Likud unexpectedly holding onto its support among the predominantly non-European blue-collar workers, leading analysts to predict a close race for the Knesset.

## U.S. Rejects Reports on Soviet Troop Buildup

WASHINGTON — The State Department Thursday dismissed reports that the Soviet Union has put 20,000 more occupation troops in Afghanistan. "The reports seem to have originated in a rumor mill," department spokesman William J. Dyess said. "We have looked into it and found nothing to substantiate it."

The reports surfaced this week in New Delhi. The United States has estimated that the Soviet Union has 85,000 troops in Afghanistan, and Mr. Dyess said this figure is unchanged.

He said the reports of an increase might result from routine replacement and rotation home of the Soviet forces.

## Peking Newspaper Assails Economic Projects

PEKING — The Chinese Communist Party newspaper Thursday criticized emphasis on big economic projects that resort to foreign investment, likening the modernization effort of recent years to the unsuccessful "Great Leap Forward" of 1958-60.

"The new adventurous leap revealed itself especially in the introduction and use of foreign investment," the People's Daily said in an article presented as a major policy statement. "The policy is correct but the execution was not. In 1978 a decision was made to build 22 big projects with imported equipment. Such a scale greatly surpassed the nation's ability to repay."

## Yugoslavia Ends Post-Riot Curbs in Kosovo

BELGRADE — Officials have lifted the curfew and a ban on public gatherings in southeastern Kosovo province that had been imposed because of anti-government rioting. The disturbances earlier this month, by members of the province's Albanian minority, left 11 persons dead.

In neighboring Albania, the official newspaper Zeri i Popullit issued that country's first authoritative view of the riots in Yugoslavia, charging that the Albanian minority in Kosovo was being kept in poverty and without political freedom.

In response, the Albanian-language Yugoslav newspaper Rilindja accused Albania of having forces of "imperialism and hegemony" to endanger the independence of both countries and peace in the Balkans. "Such a political adventure can lead to suicide," Rilindja said.

## Haig Affirms U.S. Support For Spanish Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Haig said Thursday that bilateral talks for a new treaty will begin "almost immediately" and "indicated that the new agreement would take cognizance of the changing conditions in both countries and especially that newly democratic, democratically established regime here in Spain."

He reiterated long-standing American support for Spain's membership in NATO.

Mr. Haig had a working breakfast with Max M. Kampelman, the American ambassador to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which has been in session here since the fall and which begins an Easter break Friday.

A statement issued after the breakfast criticized Soviet "intimidation" of Poland — without naming either country — and urged the Russians to "accept a pending French proposal for a post-Madrid conference on 'confidence-building measures' between military parts in Europe. The Madrid conference is currently stalled over the question."

## Rate of Emigration Grows in Zimbabwe

SALISBURY — Almost twice as many people emigrated from Zimbabwe in the first two months of 1981 as left in the same period of 1980 but the number of immigrants also increased, according to official figures.

The figures, released Wednesday, showed 3,719 people emigrated in January and February, up from 1,947 last year. The number of immigrants rose from 860 to 1,747. Racial breakdowns are not given, but most of those leaving Zimbabwe are believed to be white, while many immigrants are returning black Zimbabweans.

## Substantive Question

The most substantive question Mr. Haig discussed here with the king, premier and Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca was the approach to the renegotiation of the 1976 bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation, which expires in September.

# Imprisoned IRA Leader May Win Seat In House After Strong By-Election Drive

By William Borders  
New York Times Service

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland — An imprisoned IRA leader is waging a strong campaign here for a seat in the British Parliament.

Although he is serving a 14-year prison sentence for a firearms violation — and is also in the 40th day of a hunger strike — 27-year-old Robert Sands is considered likely to make a good showing in the by-election Thursday and possibly may make an electoral breakthrough on Friday afternoon.

His only opponent, Harold West, is a Protestant and a Unionist. The Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituency, rolling farmland along the border of the Irish Republic, is predominantly Catholic and nationalist.

The hard-fought and acrimonious campaign has brought to the surface deep hostilities that are centuries old, reflecting the basic tensions of Britain's intractable Northern Ireland problem. Typically, issues that concern politicians elsewhere in the country, such as inflation and unemployment, are barely mentioned here.

"Our links with the crown and our place within the United Kingdom must be preserved and strengthened," said Mr. West, a 63-year-old former member of Parliament. "My campaign is a campaign against terrorism. It's that simple."

Mr. Sands, who listed "political prisoner" as his occupation in his

candidacy papers, said in a statement smuggled out of prison that for his side "the right of human dignity for Irish men and women" was the central issue.

"Support Bobby and show the Brits that they are not welcome in our land," declared one of the campaign folders distributed here on behalf of Mr. Sands, who is the "camp commander" of the several hundred IRA members in the Maze prison near Belfast. The British government turned down a request that Mr. Sands be permitted to make an electoral broadcast from prison, so the campaign on his behalf has been conducted by his political associates, including some of the most hard-line Republicans in the province.

Their leader is Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, who attracted international attention a decade ago when she was a member of Parliament, having been elected at the age of 21.

"Moment of Truth"

Hobbling around the constituency on crutches because of bullet wounds she received in January in an attack by Loyalist gunmen at her home 40 miles (64 kilometers) east of here, Mrs. McAliskey has been telling street-corner rallies that "this is a moment of truth and we must stand up and be counted against the British occupiers," as she said last weekend at a meeting of farmworkers.

If, as some supporters of Mr. Sands expect, he is elected and then resigns his seat forcing a new election, Mrs. McAliskey is likely to be a candidate in it. But the parliamentary experts in London said that there would be no automatic bar to Mr. Sands retaining membership in the House of Commons even if his imprisonment prevented him from ever occupying the seat.

The Unionist campaign strategy, supported by such powerful publications as The Economist of London, has been to urge moderate Catholic voters who support Irish reunification but deplore IRA violence to abstain from voting.

"If enough of the Roman Catholics stay away and we can get our people out in numbers, I think we'll take it," one of Mr. West's political organizers said.

But although the ballot is secret, the matter of who shows up to vote and who does not is obvious, and in a land where intrigue and political violence are the almost daily currency of life, that raises dangerous possibilities.

Usually in elections here there are several candidates of various political shades, instead of a stark choice. But in the last minute of jockeying for positions, the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the moderate Catholic party, was outmaneuvered when a second Catholic candidate withdrew in favor of Mr. Sands only minutes before the deadline.

"It's not fair that we have to make this choice," said a Catholic woman at one of the small story sheep farms outside Enniskillen. "My husband and I don't hold with the violence at all and we have no use for men like Mr. Sands. But at the same time we certainly cannot vote for a Protestant."

Mr. Sands was the negotiator for the seven Catholic prisoners who gave up a long hunger strike just before Christmas, as several of them revealed the British had reneged on promises they made to him then, and he began his own hunger strike March 1 in support of the same demand — that IRA prisoners be granted political status, with the right to wear their own clothes, for example, rather than being treated as common criminals.

## China Quake Follows Prediction of Seers

HONG KONG — A 10-second earth tremor occurred Thursday in an area of southern China from which thousands fled last month after astologists reportedly predicted a major earthquake. There were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

The Royal Observatory in Hong Kong said the epicenter was near Hai Feng, in southern Guangdong province, about 85 miles (137 kilometers) northeast of here. The quake, a moderate one, was felt in parts of Hong Kong.

## Murder Is Issue

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland (Reuters) — The murder of a woman census worker has become an important issue in the election.

Election workers for Mr. Sands angrily denied that the IRA shot and killed Joanna Mathers, 29, as she collected forms in Londonderry Tuesday for the British census. Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, said the murder was intended to hurt his election prospects.

Police sources, however, said checks on the gun which killed Mrs. Mathers showed it had been used previously by the IRA.

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سكنة من الاصل



# Times of Airline Fuel Economies: Life Rafts on Coastal Flights and Fresh Air in Cabins

**Philip J. Hiltz**  
*Washington Post Service*  
**INGTON** — If you the cabin air was a bit our last jet flight, it was as a coastal flight, you wondered if the life missing. They were the descent toward the seemed a lot like a roller-ve, that's because it was. In the United States are of an in-flight emergency ever more expensive jet one way is to lighten the

load, so everything that weighs anything has been studied with a cold eye. Every maneuver or flight plan has been reviewed.  
 On big jets, ventilation has been cut by one-third. That means more than half the humidity you feel is actually sweat, exhaled breath and other body moisture from fellow passengers. One important reason the pilots keep the cockpit door closed during flight is that ventilator pumps provide the cockpit crew with 10 to 20 times more fresh air than the passengers get, and none of it is mixed with moisture or tobacco smoke from the passengers.  
**Less Food and Water**  
 The amount of food served has been cut down. The drinking fountains are no longer full. Metal seats are being replaced by plastic. Carpeting may soon be thinner and floorboards are to be shaved.  
 Computers now calculate for pilots the most gas-saving fuel consumption for each stage of maneuvers. One airline is smooth-

ing out the tiny nicks and dents in the skin of its planes, in an effort to reduce the air friction.  
 For the airlines the cutbacks have spectacular results. They are using one-third less fuel to carry one passenger en route than they did in 1973, although this is partly owing to more fuel-efficient engines on the newer aircraft. Despite the increase in flights and passengers, the airlines are expected to use no more fuel this year than they did eight years earlier.  
 The two most controversial, as well as most profitable, changes are dispensing with life rafts and reducing cabin ventilation.  
 According to the Federal Aviation Administration, 15 airlines have obtained permission to remove life rafts from coastal flights — planes that fly up to 162 miles offshore between cities. Life rafts weigh 1,000 pounds, and removing them can save an airline \$1.5 million a year or more in fuel.  
 "We think this is a pretty shortsighted thing to do," said Rick Clarke, health and safety officer of the Air Line Pilots Association. "The life rafts may be heavy, but there is a reason for them. We sympathize with the airlines' desire to save weight, but this doesn't look like the way to do it."  
 Airline and FAA spokesmen say modern jet aircraft can easily make it to shore on a single engine from as far as 200 miles out, but they both admit this does not take into account a situation in which the plane crashes into the sea.  
 "The presumption there is that we would be close to shore, and

would have rescue vessels speedily available," an airline spokesman said.  
 But several planes have gone down in coastal waters in recent years. In two cases, one off Los Angeles and one near San Francisco, the life rafts kept the passengers afloat until rescuers reached them. In a third case, a National Airlines flight that had removed its life rafts a few days earlier crashed into the sea near Pensacola, Fla., and three persons died.  
 "They had the good taste to crash right next to a tugboat and barge that were lost in the fog," said Mr. Clarke, the pilots association official. "Otherwise I think there might have been a lot more casualties."  
 Further Comparisons  
 Although airlines and plane manufacturers differ on the amount of fresh air the passengers get, the average is probably 6 to 10 cubic feet a minute, or less than one-tenth what the pilots get, and no more than the minimum required for pilots. One airline has said it is attempting to reduce the fresh air per passenger to five cubic feet a minute.  
 At four cubic feet a minute, passengers and flight attendants could begin to experience the first symptoms of suffocation, according to Boeing and Lockheed spokesmen. At least four cases of apparent oxygen deficiency among flight attendants have been reported to an aviation union and the federal aviation agency. But the cause is not entirely clear.  
 "I find it just amazing," said an employee of the agency, "that the way airlines cut down on weight is by taking off life rafts and cutting down fresh air. Think of the things they don't take off — the 250-pound liquor carts, for example. You can serve drinks without the carts. Someone ought to take another look at the priorities operating here."

however, have reported far more complaints from their members about irritation and sickness caused by cabin air. They have negotiated with the airlines to assure that all the available ventilation be turned on when flight attendants request it.  
 There are no specific federal regulations on how much fresh air the passengers must be given. But there are specific FAA regulations for pilots, because 20 years ago pilots who had experienced eye, nose and throat irritation demanded a minimum level of fresh air. The federal agency says pilots must get 10 cubic feet a minute; airlines actually supply 70 to 150 cubic feet a minute.

## o Terror ve Seen Salvador

**als Now Targets fists, Rightists**  
*By Judith Miller*  
*New York Times Service*  
**INGTON** — Leftist in- and-rightist forces in El have committed a series of assassinations aimed at destabilizing government, according to intelligence and State Department officials.  
 "Violence reports" circulate the State Department have significant increase in the of such assassination-at- Officials said that in the h about 30 such incidents d been documented.  
 Incidents are beginning a pattern, or the emer- a new strategy by the James R. Check, deputy secretary of state for crisis affairs. "This kind y must be stopped now, st signs of a cold."  
**Painful Dilemma**  
 Check and the intelligence said that the stepped-up i of terror against Salvad- reflects in large part e of the leftists' "final of- against the government s year. Officials added, that rightist forces have responsible for many of ms, and that both left- ist elements in the coun- to have set upon terrorist is now as a means of elim- inating elements in the nt and polarizing the r deterioration of the vment in El Salvador n front the Reagan admin- with a painful political di- until now, the administra- justified its support of the ent by arguing that Presi- Napoleon Duarte and v Christian Democrats are s who are genuinely com- to democratic processes ionic and social reforms, i land reform. Should the government fall, or prove o maintain order, the ad- tion would be forced, officials fear, to support forces, who favor neither c nor political reform. Check said that intelligence had been waiting for some see what tactic the leftists s would adopt in the wake ure of their final offer- e no formal determination t made." Mr. Check said, slysts are close to reaching conclusion that a concen- sation effort aimed at ent officials is the new d other officials said that least four efforts in the nth to assassinate Mr. ave failed, about six may- ty mayors or district gov- in the countryside have ed.  
**Similar Goals**  
 ny cases, such as the re- cks on the U.S. Embassy attempt on Mr. Duarte's s guerrillas have claimed. An intelligence official t however, that rightist eluding the government's sry police, were believed sponsible for attacks on ent officials in the coun- Treasury police are almost ut of control in the prov- e official said. goal of both the right and his case is similar to pre- Duarte government from ating itself and establish- er," Mr. Check said. nment officials said that srgents initially struck at such as power lines, roads, and transportation to dis- country's economy. was followed by efforts to the country's food supply, y which the U.S. govern- epped the Duarte govern- nter with its own opera- town at the Pentagon as ion Golden Harvest. cember, intelligence ana- ed that both sides had e- o target Americans in El r, with the murders of an nuns and agrarian re- vists.  
 er suddenly, the incidents id Mr. Check. "Then e final offensive, which and since then, we've been for a new strategy."



**WISHFUL TRAINING** — A number of Cuban exiles crawl under a barbed wire barrage at a boot camp in Florida operated by veterans of the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. Dozens of exiles are learning military skills there with the hope of some future military intervention in Cuba.

## Reagan Shooting Raises Anew Questions Of Void in Military Command in a Crisis

**By Stewart W. Taylor Jr.**  
*New York Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — The shooting of President Reagan has prompted renewed discussions within the government over who should have authority to order the use of nuclear weapons or direct other military action if a crisis arises while the president is disabled or cut off from defense communications.  
 The White House said that on Monday, March 30, the day the president was shot, Vice President Bush had automatically inherited "national command authorities" to act for the president in a "narrow range" of contingencies, presumably including nuclear war, while the president was under anesthesia.  
 This statement was designed to dispel confusion caused by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s statement the same day that "I am in control here at the White House." But a number of legal and practical ambiguities concerning the vice president's role in the military chain of command remain.  
 The national command authorities, set forth in a classified presidential document, designate the responsibilities of various officials in the event of certain dire military emergencies. Every recent president has adopted his own classified procedures for such contingencies.  
 Lawyers at the White House, Defense Department and State Department have held intensive discussions over the last few days to clarify "exactly what the succession provisions are and who is in control at various points," a high-ranking lawyer said.  
 Under the National Security Act, the chain of command runs from the president to the secretary of defense to military commanders in the field, with no participation by the vice president.  
 The vice president can clearly take over as commander in chief of the armed forces in place of an incapacitated president if he and a majority of the Cabinet invoke the 25th Amendment to make him acting president.  
 But the necessary formalities might take hours — too long to allow for a quick response to a surprise nuclear attack, for example — and in any event top administration officials decided that there was no need to invoke the 25th Amendment the day Mr. Reagan was shot.  
 At the same time, White House spokesmen said there had been an "automatic assumption of command authority" by the vice president, enabling him to take action.  
 But the White House statements did not state either the legal authority under which Mr. Bush had been injected into the military chain of command or the extent of the powers conferred on him in the secret contingency plans.  
 The problem of military chain of command in the event of presidential incapacitation "is kind of a gray area that never has been looked at as closely as it might," a former senior national security official said.

He suggested that it might violate the National Security Act to inject the vice president into the military chain of command before making him acting president under the 25th Amendment.  
 Reagan administration officials, and officials of previous administrations, including Harold Brown, secretary of defense during the Carter administration, disagreed on both counts.  
 President Reagan's counsel, Fred F. Fielding, said: "I'm confident that the command authority procedures that we have established cover every contingency," and are within the president's constitutional powers of delegation as commander in chief.  
 Mr. Fielding would not say whether Vice President Bush had unilateral control of the figurative nuclear button at any time on Monday, March 30.  
**Limited Situations**  
 He stressed that "the national command authorities are only applicable to a limited number of military situations," presumably including nuclear war, and that even in those limited situations the procedures "have their own built-in checks and balances."  
 The implication appeared to be that the administration had not made the vice president a link in the military chain of command for most purposes — ordering a worldwide military alert or a troop movement, for example — or that a vice president standing in for an incapacitated president could order the use of nuclear weapons only with the concurrence of one or more other officials.  
 A statement drafted by lawyers for the Department of Defense and released Wednesday by its acting spokesman, Maj. Gen. Jerry R. Curry, seemed at least superficially inconsistent with White House statements that Vice President Bush had or legally could have automatically inherited military command authority of any kind while President Reagan was on the operating table.  
 Judge Frank King dismissed a complaint by Mr. Biggs' lawyers that papers identifying Britain as a country to which Biggs could be extradited were not valid. Mr. Biggs, 52, was returned to prison and given 15 days to appeal.  
 Mr. Biggs escaped from a British prison in 1965 after serving two years of a 30-year sentence for his part in a 1963 holdup known as the Great Train Robbery, which netted £2.6 million.  
 He lived 11 years in Brazil, where he was safe from extradition, until he was kidnapped last month and brought by yacht to Barbados, where he was arrested.

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## Barbados Judge Rules Biggs Can Be Extradited

*From Agency Dispatches*  
**BRIDGETOWN, Barbados** — A Barbados judge ruled Thursday that escaped train robber Ronald Biggs should be extradited to Britain to serve the rest of his 30-year sentence.  
 Judge Frank King dismissed a complaint by Mr. Biggs' lawyers that papers identifying Britain as a country to which Biggs could be extradited were not valid. Mr. Biggs, 52, was returned to prison and given 15 days to appeal.  
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## Hinckley Link Ruled Out In Second Reagan Threat

**By T.R. Reid**  
*Washington Post Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — Federal officials have concluded after preliminary investigation that, despite some coincidental factors, there was never a connection between John Warnock Hinckley Jr., who is charged with shooting President Reagan last week, and Edward M. Richardson, arrested Tuesday for threatening to "bring completion to Hinckley's reality."  
 H. Stuart Knight, director of the Secret Service, told a House subcommittee Wednesday that "at this point in our investigation, we feel quite confident that there is no connection" between the two arrested men.  
 Secret Service officials have reported an increase in threats against the president since he was shot March 30. They say this is common after a highly publicized assassination attempt.  
**Attress at Yale**  
 The service and federal prosecutors in New York say Mr. Richardson, 22, of Drexel Hill, Pa., who was arrested at Manhattan's Port Authority bus terminal with a loaded revolver, apparently was trying to imitate Mr. Hinckley.  
 Authorities said Mr. Richardson left threatening letters in a hotel room in New Haven, Conn., and, like Mr. Hinckley, was apparently drawn to New Haven to gaze at actress Jodie Foster, a freshman at Yale University there. Like Mr. Hinckley, Mr. Richardson had spent time recently in Lakewood, Colo., a Denver suburb.  
 New Haven police said Mr. Richardson attended two performances of a student play in which

Miss Foster appeared last weekend. She was under police guard at the time.  
 Mr. Richardson is reported to have told police that Mr. Hinckley appeared to him in a dream and told him to kill the president. One of the letters found in Mr. Richardson's New Haven hotel room and released by authorities said: "I depart now for Washington, D.C., to bring completion to Hinckley's reality."  
**'Superlatively'**  
 In Raleigh, N.C., police arrested a man Wednesday for threatening Mr. Reagan's life. The suspect had been convicted three times previously for threatening presidents, police said.  
 As government agencies continue to investigate the shooting of Mr. Reagan, John Simpson, an acting assistant secretary at the Treasury Department — which has jurisdiction over the Secret Service — said there was "every indication that the Secret Service performed superlatively."  
 Several members of Congress have discussed legislative responses to the assassination attempt. The chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Republican Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, whose seniority lends his bills considerable force, has introduced legislation to establish mandatory prison terms any time a gun is used in a federal crime.  
 Sen. Thurmond's proposal would set up procedures for imposing the death penalty for first-degree murder in the District of Columbia. The city's present maximum sentence is life imprisonment.

## Juan Carlos to Visit Italy

*The Associated Press*  
**ROME** — King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia will make a state visit to Italy May 28 to 30 at the invitation of President Sandro Pertini, the Italian leader's office announced Thursday.  
 The king and queen will be accompanied by the king's younger son, Prince Alfonso, and the queen's younger daughter, Princess Elena. They will be accompanied by the king's younger son, Prince Alfonso, and the queen's younger daughter, Princess Elena.  
 The king and queen will be accompanied by the king's younger son, Prince Alfonso, and the queen's younger daughter, Princess Elena.

## Lance's Legal Fees

*The Associated Press*  
**ANTA** — National Bank of a stockholders voted today to pay former bank nt Bert Lance \$477,790 for ses he incurred during his bank fraud charges. Mr. Lance resigned as former nt Jimmy Carter's first U.S. director to fight the had asked the bank for million. He accepted the sum.

## Stiffer Standards Urged in U.S. Schools

**By Lawrence Feinberg**  
*Washington Post Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell, charging that American schools have become "academically flabby," has urged school boards to require that students pass comprehensive examinations before they are allowed to graduate from high school or be promoted to certain grades.  
 Mr. Bell, a former high school science teacher and state and local school superintendent, said Wednesday that in most U.S. schools "upward movement is now led to low standards and low achievement."  
 "There ought to be firm standards that students have to meet to move up the ladder," Mr. Bell said. "There ought to be no nonsense about it. Then you would have a lot more homework — because everyone would have to try to pass the tests — and a lot less 'Starky and Hutchy.'"  
 He said the standard-setting might be done by state education officials and cited the competency test that 36 states have adopted. But he said he opposed national tests for graduation or promotion as an unwarranted extension of federal control.  
 Mr. Bell said he strongly favored uniform tests, beyond those that individual teachers might give, at the end of grades 3, 6, 9 and 12, the key divisions in public schools. "That way everybody, teachers

## Sexual Bias Charge Is Upheld at Harvard

*New York Times Service*  
**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.** — A Harvard University grievance committee has concluded that an associate professor of sociology was denied tenure last fall as a result of sexual discrimination.  
 The decision, which followed a complaint by the professor, Theda R. Skocpol, also urges Henry Rosovsky, dean of the university's faculty of arts and sciences, to order that her tenure application be granted further consideration. Mr. Rosovsky said Wednesday that he would decide next week.  
 The decision, which followed a complaint by the professor, Theda R. Skocpol, also urges Henry Rosovsky, dean of the university's faculty of arts and sciences, to order that her tenure application be granted further consideration. Mr. Rosovsky said Wednesday that he would decide next week.

# Servicing the Austrian economy worldwide

**Data of the balance sheet 1980**

BALANCE SHEET TOTAL	AS 83,617 million
+13,8 per cent	1979 AS 73,497 million
TOTAL DEPOSITS	AS 73,815 million
+14,0 per cent	1979 AS 64,741 million
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	AS 1,674 million
+30,5 per cent	1979 AS 1,283 million
DEPOSITS WITH OTHER BANKS	AS 23,373 million
-0,1 per cent	1979 AS 23,592 million
SECURITIES AND TREASURY BILLS	AS 18,211 million
+15,9 per cent	1979 AS 15,711 million
TOTAL LOANS	AS 32,316 million
+28,5 per cent	1979 AS 25,140 million
TOTAL LIQUIDITY	67,3 per cent
	1979 57,1 per cent

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## A Clear Signal From NATO

The extraordinary statement Wednesday by NATO's Nuclear Planning Group was an object lesson in what linkage is all about. Two of the highest priorities on the Soviet foreign policy agenda at the moment are containing the threat to Soviet dominion in Poland and blocking the installation of a nuclear missile force to counter the Soviet missiles targeted on Western Europe. By making negotiations on these theater nuclear forces conditional on Soviet behavior in Poland, NATO has put Moscow on notice that the West will not be divided on this issue and that the cost of invading Poland, at least in this area, is now a foregone conclusion. It does not mean that the Soviet Union will not invade if it should calculate that the Communist Party has lost control in Poland or is becoming so liberal that its actions constitute de facto defection from the Soviet bloc. It simply means that the West is united and serious in its opposition to Soviet intervention. Theater nuclear talks are important politically to several European governments and willingness to make this linkage in advance of any Soviet action, even though it is not absolutely explicit, will be understood in Moscow.

The NATO ministers also formally rejected Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's attempt to divide the United States from its European allies by proposing a moratorium on deployment of theater nuclear weapons. The Soviet advantage in this field is expanding rapidly. NATO's latest figure for SS-20 missiles, each carrying three warheads is 220. That is in addition to 380 single-warhead SS-4s and SS-5s. The first comparable Western missiles are due to be deployed in 1983. It is obvious that any moratorium now would simply lock the Soviet advantage into place. Here, too, it was worth stating the obvious

clearly: No matter what the exigencies of politics, NATO will not be fragmented on an issue as fundamental as the Soviet nuclear threat in Europe. The ministers also emphasized that "Poland should be free to decide her own future." That statement was echoed by a State Department spokesman in Washington, who said, "There is no justification whatsoever for Soviet or Warsaw Pact political or military pressure on Poland." Taken together, these declarations are a ringing rejection of the Brezhnev doctrine, which posits the right of intervention to defend socialist solidarity. The clarity of language is welcome. There are still differences of opinion between the United States and its Western European allies about how to deal with the Soviet Union on a whole range of issues — there probably always will be — but it is good to see them expressing their consensus unambiguously and leaving the differences to private consultation.

The NATO statement on the Polish situation also said that "any Soviet military intervention would ... have profound implications for all aspects of East-West relations." The unspoken word, of course, was *détente*. What's left of it would be dead, at least for some time to come. But the NATO allies benefit in varying degrees from *détente*. It would be useful, therefore, as a further display of seriousness, for the chief European beneficiaries to spell out just what they would be willing to give up in terms of trade, say, if the Soviet Union did invade Poland. The United States, which has the least at stake in *détente*, could offer something else — a reinstatement of the military draft, for example.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## To the Last Lebanese

Lebanon's unremitting agony conveys what Virgil meant by the tears of things. Left to themselves, the Moslem majority and Christian minority might long ago have ended a ruinous conflict and begun to rebuild a shattered republic. But every peacemaking effort has been thwarted by outsiders — Syrians, Israelis and Palestinians. Lebanon's soil has been borrowed in a battle between armies whose foreign patrons seem ready to fight to the last Lebanese.

In the current round, as Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. asserts, the Syrians are clearly and murderously to blame — the more so because their armies entered Lebanon in 1976 purportedly to keep the peace. Syria's defense is that Phalangist Christian militia groups were courting reprisals by building up a Christian outpost in Zahlé, in eastern Lebanon. Even if true, this does not excuse wanton bombardment causing hundreds of civilian casualties.

After eight days, Syria seems to have yielded to pleas for a cease-fire. But if this truce proves no more durable than previous ones, the siege of Zahlé could well lead to renewal of a pitiless civil war. And that could yet lead to the dismemberment of Lebanon, with the Moslem areas absorbed by Syria and the Christian enclaves becoming an Israeli protectorate.

In Lebanon, no one is blameless. The siege of Zahlé was preceded by a burst of indiscriminate shelling on the southern border. The victims were United Nations peacekeeping troops; two were killed and 11 wounded. The attackers were Christian militia forces led by Maj. Saad Haddad, a freebooter patronized by Israel. What provoked him was the deployment of Lebanese soldiers along

side the UN unit. To him, that was an intolerable assertion of Lebanese sovereignty.

Predictably, the UN Security Council took aim against Maj. Haddad, an easy and culpable target, with the United States joining in a statement that also censured Israel. Syria is a harder target; the council's judgment on the bombardment of Zahlé will test its claims to evenhandedness. To Israel, those claims have seemed specious: there is always a majority ready to condemn Israel's raids on Palestine Liberation Organization camps in Lebanon but never the violence that provoked them.

Still, however much Americans may sympathize with Israeli grievances, it does not follow that Israeli security will be enhanced by partitioning Lebanon into a Syrian fiefdom and a separatist Christian state allying the reckless Maj. Haddad with the Phalangist Christians in central and northern Lebanon.

Such partitioning would divide Lebanon's Christians as surely as it would drive Lebanese Moslems toward the Palestinian guerrillas. Prime Minister Menachem Begin denies that Israel has any such design, but his government's open partnership with Haddad has already narrowed Israel's choices should Syrian intervention widen.

It has been U.S. policy to sustain the territorial integrity of Lebanon. That policy remains valid; the alternative of dismemberment is worse. Let Washington press for a genuine cease-fire, a stiffened UN presence and the withdrawal of Syrian forces. However difficult, the goal should be to shore up a battered central authority and to contain the private armies and their foreign sponsors. Enough Lebanese have already died in a brutal and undeclared proxy war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Worth of a Korean Promise

The Reagan administration correctly insists that its low-key human rights policy should be judged by its fruits. They have ripened in South Korea, and the taste is bitter.

Last October, President Chun Doo Hwan proclaimed a new constitution that, on paper, improved on the repressive Yushin charter devised by his slain predecessor, Park Chung Hee. The new guarantees have now been put to the test in a parliamentary election — and they proved to be paper indeed.

On paper, opposition was permitted, but under conditions that guaranteed a victory for the pro-government Democratic Justice Party. Having arrested serious challengers, the Chun regime disbanded existing parties, barred 800 politicians from public life and then hand-picked leaders of the "opposition." In any case, the voting was stacked to give the government party a two-thirds margin in the National Assembly, a weighting device reminiscent of the Park era. Mr. Chun will not be disturbed by legislative noise.

On paper, Mr. Chun's Constitution

guarantees habeas corpus and affirms the right of privacy. But the plight of Kim Young Sam suggests just how much these fine words mean. Mr. Kim, once considered a likely presidential candidate, has been under house arrest since last May. In a courageous interview with Henry Scott Stokes of The Times, he asked the obvious: "What am I here for? Who decided this? Nobody came here. Nobody from the authorities explained."

The Reagan administration, following up on President Carter's intercessions, helped to save Kim Dae Jung, an opposition leader sentenced to death after a show trial on charges of sedition. That act of mercy was amply rewarded: Mr. Chun became the first chief of state invited to the Reagan White House. It was a clear signal to an anxious Seoul regime that U.S. officials would not ask the poignant questions put by Kim Young Sam. Other Americans should and will.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

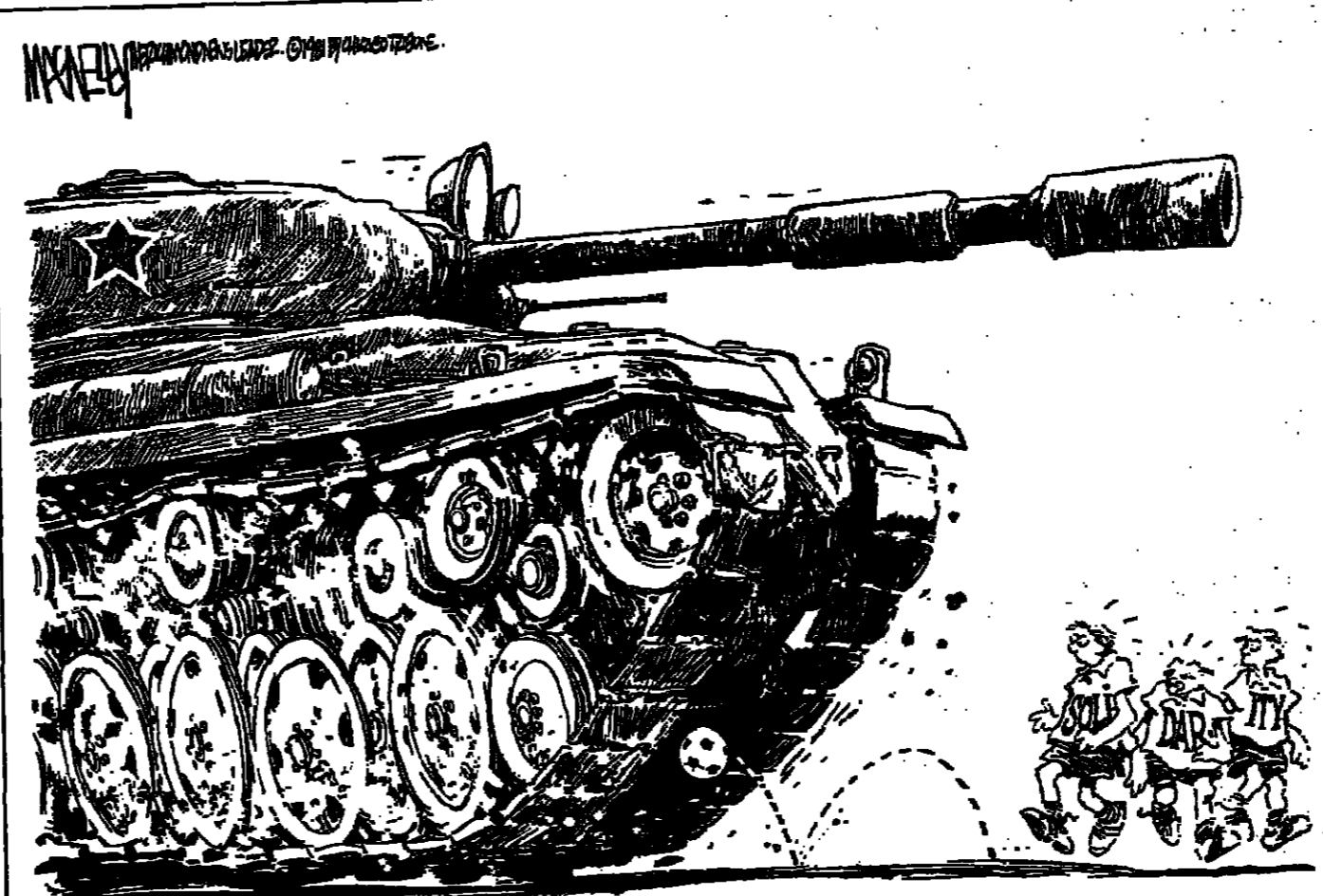
April 10, 1906

NEW YORK — By 1910, New York will be "completed." Trains will be whizzing from New Jersey under the North River to the Pennsylvania Station, and then to Long Island under the East River. The subway system will be extended to Brooklyn and passengers will be able to go from 125th St., Manhattan, to Brooklyn in a half-hour. Trains will shoot through the Steinway tunnel at 42d St. to Long Island City in less than 10 minutes, and people will be whisked from Newark to Manhattan by the McAdoo tunnel. Many bridges will cross the East River. Up in Harlem, the crowds will cross a bridge being built across the Harlem River at 209th street. Even the public library may be completed.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1931

AIKEN, S.C. — Nicholas Longworth, 61, speaker of the House of Representatives, and one of the last surviving politicians of the "mauve decade" of the days of Richard Harding Davis and Edith Wharton, died here this morning, with his wife, Alice Roosevelt Longworth, at his bedside. The speaker, who had been in Congress since 1903, was known nationally as a good fellow and the prince of after-dinner speakers. His famous romance with "Princess Alice," President Theodore Roosevelt's favorite daughter, culminated in their wedding in 1907. The genial "Nick's" daughter, Paulina, whose birth in 1925 attracted nationwide interest, has not yet been informed of her father's death.



## Poland: A Bluff Before Bloodshed?

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The health of politicians is playing an unusually important role these days. For example: The Polish parliament has suspended next Monday's session because of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's "temporary illness." Gen. Jaruzelski had been expected to deliver an important address on the state of the nation.

He and his heavy following a week's vacation. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has traveled to Prague for the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The illness of Gen. Jaruzelski, 57, — one of the more credible elements of Poland's political circles — could not happen at a worse time. The independent union Solidarity needs a man in government who is able to take valid decisions quickly, particularly at a time when Mr. Brezhnev's presence in Prague indicated the decisions may well have to be taken urgently.

### An Omen

If it may well be that Gen. Jaruzelski's illness is real and not diplomatic, Mr. Brezhnev's trip to Prague — notwithstanding his placatory declarations — is a sure omen of little good to come. The Soviet leader, 74, and often ailing, has not attended a foreign party congress for several years, not even that of the Bulgarian party last week. And he is not expected to attend the East German Communist Party congress scheduled to open this Saturday.

That he chose to go to Prague is both symbolic and eloquent because it is a demonstration that he has gone there for an urgent and secret consultation on the various methods of intervening in Poland — and that he will go to any extent — to ease the Polish experiment from the history of Communism. Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak made Mr. Brezhnev's point very clear when he reminded his party congress of the Brezhnev doctrine, by which Moscow assumes the right to intervene in any Soviet bloc country. Mr. Brezhnev also made that point himself. Although Mr. Husak made his declaration in Prague, where the doctrine was applied for the first time, his message was intended for Warsaw and for all the Poles to hear.

### First Domino

Further, the recent riots in Soviet Georgia and in Yugoslavia could well be seen as indications that the Polish virus had begun to take hold in the various parts of the Soviet empire; it is never quite clear which of the dominos will fall first.

Thus, the current campaign of denigration launched by the Soviet press against Poland must be seen as part of the psychological assault intended to prepare and to justify a military movement. For the very first time, the Soviet press has taken to attack not only Solidarity, but the Polish Community Party and the Warsaw government, which it accused of being incapable and inactive against the "anti-Socialist forces."

At the same time, Polish tourists in Eastern Europe are kept in isolation and barred from any contact with citizens of "sister countries." Furthermore, the Soyuz-81 war games, the longest Warsaw Pact military maneuvers since those held just before the invasion of Czechoslovakia, did not come to an end without leaving some profound scars, particularly in the numerous areas of logistics and the communications network set up to be completely independent of Polish authorities.

### Head Warning

In addition, the Soviet troops which have just ended their maneuvers have not moved far from the Polish frontiers and there are always three full strength Soviet divisions in Poland in what is considered normal times. Observers are quick to recall that the Soviet Union officially called off military maneuvers just before the 1956 invasion of Hungary as well as a shortly before moving into Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Bearing all these factors in mind, the Kremlin would do well to heed a warning which comes from independent sources in Poland: The citizens of the nation

will not fall blindly into a Soviet trap, nor will they allow such a trap to snap shut on them.

Poles are aware of and concerned by the step by step provocation which they see taking place. And the first of those steps is the sudden and drastic shortage of just about all edible products in food stores. The Communist system has, indeed, maintained Poland in a state of endemic scarcity, but the government radio recently announced that there was only a 12-day reserve of food in the country, and no modern state can come to the brink of ruin as quickly and as completely as the government pretends.

The independent Polish sources believe that a number of government officials faithful to the Kremlin have ordered that food items be kept in stock in order to create an unbearable food shortage. The object of such a move would be to blame the series of strikes — and therefore Solidarity — for such a shortage. And in the hope of dividing the labor movement, bringing about internal disorder and the inevitable Soviet intervention.

This scenario appears all the more probable, the sources say, since the hardliners among the Polish leaders — those who believe that the only solution is the

"Czech solution" — are doing all they can to prevent the Kremlin from being informed about the determination of the Polish population to resist any Soviet invasion.

The present contacts between Mr. Brezhnev and Stefan Olszowski, who represents the Polish party at the Czechoslovak meeting, increase the danger of disinformation. The head of the Warsaw hard-liners, who "forgot" to mention the name of Polish party chief Stanislaw Kania during his speech in Prague, is in no way an example of Polish public opinion. He sees no advantage in warning the Russians of what price they would have to pay if they intervened in Poland.

On the contrary, sources say in Warsaw, the hard-liners are punishing their hopes on convincing the Kremlin that an intervention would be a low-risk affair.

A resistance plan has been prepared, the sources say, to stand up against any type of assault launched by Moscow, under whatever pretext and in whatever form it may come, from the interior or the exterior. The plan includes such deliberate acts as cutting the communications network throughout the country, occupying factories, flooding mines, sabotaging products exported to the Soviet

Union etc. And all this without relying on the very probable armed resistance of Polish troops.

These sources also are aware that Mr. Brezhnev's trip to Prague, the Warsaw Pact maneuvers and the sudden increase of Soviet propaganda may be part of a gigantic bluff aimed at breaking Polish resistance without bloodshed.

### Victim of Bluff?

It follows, therefore, that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt may have fallen victim to the bluff when he declared recently that "East-West relations are more relaxed now than they were when the Berlin wall was built in 1961."

The Poles obviously differ with Mr. Schmidt. They believe that the chancellor has been negligently misinformed or deliberately disformed. The former by a careless West and the latter by a cautious Kremlin.

Further, the sources in Warsaw say, considering the modest Western reaction to the construction of the Berlin Wall, the year 1961 is a very poor year of reference. Under the present circumstances, they say, and given Mr. Schmidt's frame of reference, a more appropriate year for comparison would be 1939.

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## Affecting Soviet Intentions

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In the view of just about every student of Soviet attitudes, the threat to Poland is not over. Moscow continues to send strong signals of discontent, using language reminiscent of what was said before the crushing of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Armed intervention could still come at any time.

In the face of that gloomy perception, we tend to feel irrelevant — powerless to affect the situation. But the fact that the Russians have not yet taken the fatal step should make us think again. We in the West need to ask ourselves why Moscow has temporized so far, what part Western policy may have played and how we may still influence events.

The starting point is a realistic view of the Soviet empire. The system rests on centralized power and fear — fear that touches the rulers as it does the ruled. The growth of diversity anywhere is seen as dangerous. A breakdown in control by a monolithic Communist Party is intolerable.

### A Wonder

When developments in Poland over the last eight months are seen in that light, it is a wonder that the Soviet Army has not marched in long since. Solidarity has established itself, effectively, as another source of political power in the country. Diversity has gone so far as to challenge those essentials of the Communist system, censorship and the secret police. Why, then, has Moscow held back?

Prof. Seweryn Bialer of Columbia University, a respected student of Soviet affairs, wrote in January for the quarterly Foreign Affairs that the Russians could still hope to blunt the challenge in Poland.

### Letters

#### Policy for Africa

Re The New York Times editorial (IHT, March 23), on U.S. policy in Africa:

The writer should apply to Pretoria for a visa to visit South Africa to study the problems there. Or he should go back to school to learn some more about geopolitics and history — before he exaggerates in such a way.

Of course the Reagan administration understands the consequences, it really cares, because it knows how to calculate, it knows where it is headed — not only in Africa, but in the world. The writer should have a little bit more trust and confidence in the abilities of his own government.

Agde, France. TIM BENNET.

They might wear down Solidarity and reconsolidate party power, he suggested, by "co-optation, compromise, intimidation and the threat of invasion."

The Soviet Union has evidently been trying such tactics, but they have not worked. Indeed, Prof. Bialer points out, there has been a dramatic worsening of the situation for the Soviet Union:

"In the last two months there has been a disintegration of the Polish Communist Party itself, a groundswell movement to reform the party — that is, to change it from a Leninist to a democratic party. And a democratic party means the end of Communism in Poland."

### Fair Guess

The structure of the Polish party could be redefined at a congress scheduled for July, if it is allowed to take place. But in any event the party as a whole is plainly not what it seemed to be just a few months ago: an orthodox body trying to contain a revolution.

And so again one has to wonder why the Russians have not marched in. It is a fair guess that some members of the Politburo have wanted to do so on more than one occasion, but they have not so far prevailed. The reason must be that the possible consequences of invading Poland have seemed even more fearful to a majority than the developing challenge to the Soviet system.

Poland is not Czechoslovakia, in tradition or temperament or ties to the rest of the world. Some Poles, very possibly including units of the armed forces, would physically resist a Soviet invasion. Virtually all would be united in their moral resistance. Workers might simply refuse to produce for the occupiers. At best Moscow would bear responsibility for an antagonistic population of 37 million — and for a moribund economy with foreign debts of \$27 billion.

There would also be severe consequences for Soviet relations with the rest of the world. All hope of

arms limitation agreements with the West would be gone for the indefinite future. The Third World's romance with the Soviet Union, already strained by Afghanistan, would go even more sour. The West would no doubt start supplying modern arms to China. And the flow of goods and technology and investment from Western to Eastern Europe would dry up.

That last possibility may be the most worrying of all to Soviet leaders. The satellite and Soviet economies are already under great strain. Food is short in the Soviet Union. Alcoholism and factory absenteeism are growing. There is a health crisis, detailed in a compelling article by Nick Eberstadt in The New York Review of Books for Feb. 19, with staggering increases in infant mortality. In these circumstances a cutoff in economic relations with the West could be disastrous.

It is here that the West may be able to influence events in Poland. What is crucial is unity of policy. The NATO ministerial meeting has just, usefully, reiterated a joint position on arms and arms control. But unity on economic issues could be more important. The Soviet Union should be in no doubt that even the Western countries most committed to economic relations — West Germany and France — would cut those ties to the East if Poland is crushed.

### A Threat

There is no assurance of success. If in the end Soviet leaders see a threat to the survival of their system, they will not be deterred by the prospect of suffering or of the world's contempt. It is best to be realistic and understand that what is happening in Poland may represent to them such a threat. When I asked Prof. Bialer if he now thought the worst could be avoided, he replied: "My heart tells me there is some hope. My intellect tells me there is none."

But hope is necessary, and Western will is essential. If the bell tolls, it will toll for more than Poland.

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## Shadow of Zion Of the Gunmen

By William Pitt

PARIS — The United States is Italy recently have from two countries where leading clans have to live under it of murder. A few individuals impose this condition, if determined enough. The capture of another leader Red Brigades, and the information available about its origins in Italy, emphasize the people have been kept Italy in an uproar. It is a relative handful, mostly idealists, intellectuals with

The Italian case presents a lesson. It is how they results have been. The Italian have not submitted to terrorists. The profound it been removed by it all.

It has been watched: good or for evil. One might thought that terrorism's could have arrested the growth of the Italian government and Christian Democratic Party the war. (Not that the C Democrats are unique: As ing party they merely have the most generous opportunity.)

One might have hoped reforms and national restraints overturned, the political movements, but could have hoped that a would have thrown up a leader great man — a De Gaulle, a Churchill — restore a lost moral core Italian politics.

There has been no one has not even been a bad consequence. It recently thought clever to say that too bad Mussolini had gone, and given Fascism name. But no one in Italy to make the political trains time. There have been a tangled conspiracies involving, secret service office elderly heroes of the 19 nothing came of them.

Thus, all of the murder cappings, bombings, and piigs of the Red Brigades accomplished virtually. There has been not a b wards that revolution has Muretis, Renato Curci, Toni Negri — theorists — hoped to provoke. It not been a shift to the right Italy is no closer to Communist Party into breaking with NATO, or ing the Soviet Union — what Secretary of State Al M. Haig Jr. seems, curio think that it has all been the Soviet intelligence have really been sinking the sy into guns and training Red Brigades, they have little to show for it.

The Red Brigades, with their Marxist theory, safe fast cars, and networks of and hidden, have accomplished in Italy what a few American and Italian since 1963. Out of the noni cal shadows of American that other brigade of gunn gunmen have come, to — Lee, and James Earl, Squeaky, Sara — Charlie of course — and now Joh from a nice home, who w ing a torch for Jodie of U screen.

They have taken Ameri confidence away. It is, impossible to disentangle ence on the public mind of on's a shadow from the w in Vietnam, taking pl much of the same peric 1963.

Societies are tough to i or to change. When i change, it is not usually the ists or the gunmen who caused it. Change follows i slow accumulation of exp ideas, and incidents in the life. The terrorist believe wise; and an act of viol seizure of power, can include the catalytic factor in sion of pent-up discontent tion. That is what rev are all about. But the revolt does not make the revolu society does that. And Italy of its present problems, is pre-revolutionary condition is the United States.

It is a very great error a look for the simple agent of in political matters, and th explanation for what goes This is an error that is made by chiefs of state an taries of state as by revolvt or journalists. Mr. Haig i dent that it is Moscow th terrorism on and off. It Reagan himself who said the presidential campaign, not decline ourselves. The Union understands all the un is going on. If they were gaged in this game of dc there wouldn't be any hot the world." If that were how happy he, and we, co ©1981, International Herald T

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Opera

'Le Grand Macabre' Is Splashy Success

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It may be a sign of the times that at the Paris premiere of his "Le Grand Macabre," the composer György Ligeti protested publicly over malfunctioning electronic apparatus. While in an interview he gave his ex post facto blessing to a production that "totally transformed" his own libretto.

of Baroque opera (their names transformed from Miranda and Armando to Clotilde and Spermando). The Death figure, Nekrotzar, tries unsuccessfully to overthrow the conductor. At the end, a scale model of the Palais Garnier goes up in flames. Perhaps the message is death to the Opera, long live opera.

Dance

Bartok: A Triple Bill of Stage Works

By Noel Goodwin  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Allegories of man-woman relationships are the only linking theme between Bartok's three stage works, given as a triple bill for the first time in London to celebrate his centenary year. The two ballets and one opera are a joint presentation of the English National Opera and the London Festival Ballet at the Coliseum, where they make a lengthy program, more musically demanding than theatrical cogent.

problems for his choreographers, both in the detail of his story lines and the music sustaining them. "The Miraculous Mandarin" has been a perennial challenge in this respect, as the musical structure threatens to abort choreographic skill at the most crucial moment: the confrontation of the decoy prostitute and the mysterious mandarin who defies all thuggery until she voluntarily surrenders to his embrace.

Glen Byam Shaw. Ralph Koltai's heptagonal mirrored projections fascinatingly complemented the singing of John Tomlinson, a tragic Bluebeard, and Elizabeth Connell, though she was apt to make Judith's impromptu sound too petulant.

The Paris Stage

A Tame Ibsen 'Duck'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A famous man is inevitably pestered by sycophants and embarrassing imitators. He has them as a dog has fleas and usually tolerates them with canine patience.

Ibsen, irascible by nature, found them unbearable and hoped to cast them out by writing a satire on the lunatic fringe of Ibsenites in "The Wild Duck," now revived at the Theatre de la Ville.

In springtime it is not only young men's fancies that turn to love. Jean-Louis Barrault, celebrating his 50th anniversary as an actor, has launched his new playhouse, the Theatre du Rond-Point, with a spectacle dedicated to passion, "L'Amour pour l'amour."

Personalities

David Thieme: Mixing Oil and Racis

By Jeffrey Robinson  
International Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — David Thieme's address is a hotel suite. He wears a goatee and sunglasses and frequently sports a wide-brimmed black hat. Some people say he's mysterious.



David Thieme: Lotus peevish.

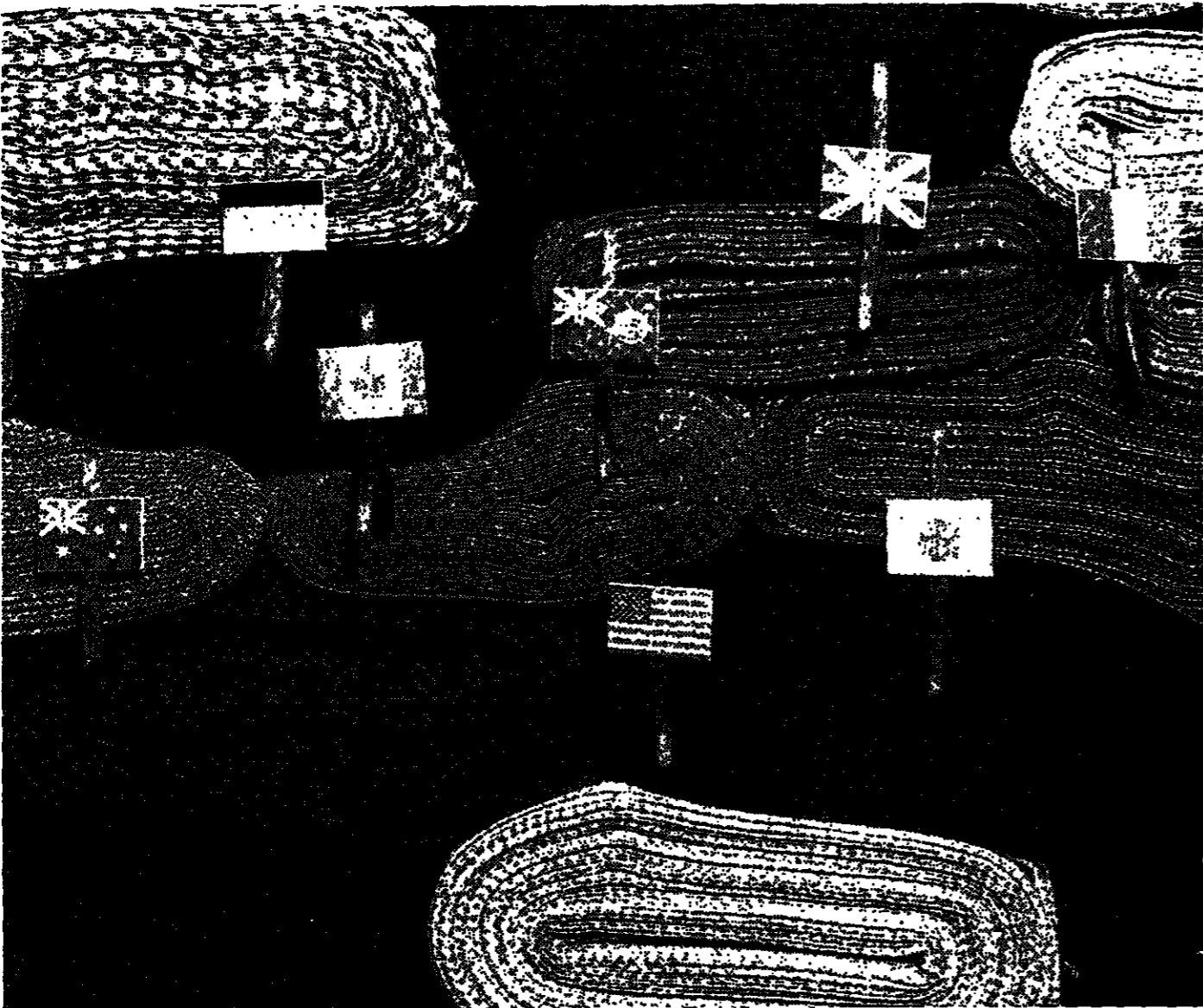
He says he's merely trying to keep a low-profile. Then he rents Alport Hall in London, hires Ray Charles to sing and Roger Verge to cook for 900 people, with a Lotus Essex Turbo Esprit automobile as a door prize.

When he first started Essex Overseas Petroleum, business was good, then very good, then great. "In 1979 kings were made in oil. I was just sort of a demi-baron."

Wine

New York '80s Super

ELMIRA HEIGHTS, N.Y. — The wines of the 1980 vintage in New York State have just made their public debut and lived up to advance billing, showing great charm and balance. They are clearly best wines made in the state since World War II and may be the best of the century.



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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Plans to Cut Jobs 10% a Year in U.K.**

**LONDON** — Ford's British unit says it plans to cut its work force by at least a year in the next four years. The company told union officials yesterday that it hopes to achieve the cuts by attrition and voluntary layoffs.

The parent company reported that group pretax profit fell to £226 million in 1980 from £386 million the previous year, and it announced a \$100-million investment program.

In Dearborn, Mich., meanwhile, Ford announced that without "significant improvement" in its results, its long-term ability to develop new products may be impaired. The parent company tied any such improvement to higher industry volumes and an increase in the U.S. market. Ford also announced that it would maintain its regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share despite its 1980 loss.

**Standard Bank to Fight for Royal Scotland**

**LONDON** — The Standard Chartered Bank has indicated that it will acquire the Royal Bank of Scotland Group. The result could be a public battle with its rival, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking, as Tuesday topped Standard's \$704-million offer with a bid of \$750 million.

Standard's bid was the highest of several offers. The Hongkong and Shanghai bid was \$650 million, and the Citicorp bid was \$600 million. Standard's bid is 25% higher than the Hongkong and Shanghai bid, which Standard called inflated.

**Plan to Replace 2 Top-Level Executives**

**ROIT** — Chrysler President F. Paul Bergmoser and Vice Chairman R. Laux will step down in a reorganization of top management, it was announced Thursday. Chairman Lee A. Iacocca said Mr. Bergmoser will retire May 23, to be replaced by Harold K. Sperlich, 51, who is executive vice president for engineering and product development.

Mr. Laux, 62, who had a heart attack last year, is also retiring and will be replaced by Gerald Greenwald, executive vice president for finance. Mr. Greenwald also announced that John W. Day, vice president for defense operations, and Robert S. Miller Jr., vice president for sales and treasurer, will become executive vice presidents.

**Group Says Orders Continue Better**

**ERKUSEN, West Germany** — Bayer said Thursday that world orders continued to improve in the first few months of 1981 following a slight recovery last fall.

The company's business registered an upturn at the start of 1981 and is now working in the paint and organic chemicals sectors was ended, said in a statement.

World sales rose 12.9 percent in the final 1980 quarter for an overall annual sales increase last year to 28.83 billion Deutsche marks. Pretax profits rose 11.5 percent to 1.57 billion DM in 1980.

**End Seen as 3 Producers Cut Oil Prices**

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**NEW YORK** — Ecuador, Mexico and Malaysia have cut crude oil prices in recent days and some oil experts think others soon may follow suit.

Other oil producers have cut or eliminated premiums in recent weeks, experts say the nations' moves mark the first time a country has cut its posted price during the current oil glut.

Meanwhile, Libya's oil minister, Salam Zagar, who was in for an oil seminar, denied that he had decided on a cut in oil production. He said he did not foresee any increase in the \$36 OPEC benchmark price this year.

It's oil minister also said in a statement that he doubts a benchmark price would rise.

Malaysia reduced the price of its oil by 50 cents from Feb. 1, he said because of the oversupply of oil. Malaysia produces about 250,000 barrels a day.

**Algeria Ties Belgian Gas to Oil Price**

**Algiers** — Algeria has completed negotiations of its long-term natural gas supply contract with Belgium, raising the price to \$4.80 per million cubic feet and adding an escalator linked to oil prices, Algerian officials said Thursday.

The Algerian minister himself said he gave a precise price for the contract, but said it was some four percent higher than the previous price of \$1.30 per cubic meter, the price at which Algeria was also selling U.S. and French gas before it suspended deliveries of renegotiations.

Under the contract, the Algerian gas company — Sonatrach — will supply Belgium with 5 billion cubic meters of gas annually until 1995.

Algerian officials at a three-day meeting between Italy, southern European nations and the Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said the deal is a compromise in the price dispute seemed to have improved.

**U.S. Copper to Japan**

**OKYO** — Exxon is offering to sell 60,000 metric tons of copper concentrate annually from its open-pit mine on a long-term contract. Industry sources said Monday.

**EEC Steel Producers In Price Rise Accord**

**BRUSSELS** — The EEC's 15 largest steel producers, grouped under the European Steel Manufacturers' Federation, said Thursday that they have agreed on measures to impose an increase in market prices for steel, particularly in the EEC.

The announcement, made in a statement issued after a two-day Eurofer meeting in Luxembourg, gave no details of the measures envisaged.

The presidents of the Eurofer producers have taken the necessary measures to impose immediate, substantial price increases, notably in community markets," the statement said.

At the meeting, which ended late Wednesday night, the Eurofer producers continued negotiations over proposed voluntary production cutbacks to shore up the EEC steel market, and "resolved the greatest part of the problems," the statement said.

The West German steel industry has been upset by heavy state subsidies given to firms in some other EEC countries, notably Italy and Belgium. Bonn had threatened to impose border taxes on subsidized steel imports, and EEC industry ministers have been seeking an agreement on phasing out the state subsidies.

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A delegation of nine senators is preparing to visit Saudi Arabia next week. The oil stockpile, to which the Saudis have reportedly objected, is said to be prominent among the topics to be discussed.

The oil reserve, which now contains 121.5 million barrels, about three weeks' worth of imports, is being filled at a rate of 150,000 barrels a day. The administration proposes to raise this to 230,000 barrels a day Oct. 1.

It is not known how receptive the Saudis would be to the idea of having some of their high current production find its way into the U.S. stockpile. Many officials in Washington believe Saudi Arabia would have responded itself to substantially higher fill rates, even though a large amount of oil in storage would undermine the political and price leverage of oil exporting countries.

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**VW's Dividend To Be Cut 20%**

**John Tagliabue**  
**New York Times Service**  
**BONN** — Volkswagen, the West German automaker, will cut its annual 1980 dividend to shareholders by 20 percent, because of a serious slump in net earnings last year, the company reported Thursday.

The supervisory board, the group that forms company policy, voted to recommend to shareholders, at a meeting set for July, to reduce the dividend to 8 Deutsche marks per 50-mark share. The company paid 10 marks in 1979.

VW's extensive line of small, fuel-efficient models insulated the automaker from the effects of sagging auto sales and sharp Japanese competition longer than most European and North American competitors.

**Profits, Earnings Off**  
But slumping sales of commercial vehicles, and of the cars of VW's Audi subsidiary, compounded by heavy losses at the company's large Brazilian and North American units, caused earnings to plummet last year, and there are indications that the slide may continue in 1981.

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Last year VW officials indicated a dividend cut was a possibility when Friedrich Thome, the company's finance chief and a managing board member, said that 1980 earnings would be below 1979 levels. When the nine-month interim report was issued, a VW spokesman conceded that earnings for the year would be "markedly below those of 1979."

VW and Audi said new car registrations, an indication of sales, in all of 1980 totaled 736,109 units, compared with 827,208 units the year earlier.

In the first two months of this year, 11.7 percent fewer new cars

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# Canada Moves to Block New Takeovers of Mining Industry by Foreign Interests

**AP-Dow Jones**  
**ONTARIO** — While Canada revealed elaborate and complex plans to reduce foreign ownership of its oil and gas industry, the country also is quietly furthering foreign penetration of its mining industry. Industry officials don't want the mining "spelled out," one analyst of the Canadian government, much more flexible than its vast land area, Canada is the West's largest producer of nickel, zinc and asbestos; second-ranking producer of uranium, and the third producer of copper, lead, bismuth and silver. In 1980, it exported about \$13 billion of mineral products, 57 percent to the United States.

**Half the Mining**  
 Foreign capital, mainly from the United States, has traditionally played an important role in developing Canada's mining industry, although foreign ownership never reached the levels aimed in the oil and gas sector. Currently, it is estimated that 70 percent of the country's oil and gas assets and about half of its mining industry.

Several recent government moves have made it clear that

Canada is not about to let foreign interests erode their hold on the nation's mineral wealth.

Last year, for example, Superior Oil of Houston said it would offer the equivalent of about \$100 million for the shares it did not already own of McIntyre Mines of Calgary. Superior and its affiliates held 38 percent of McIntyre, whose principal asset is a 37-percent interest in Falconbridge Nickel Mines of Toronto, the second-largest nickel producer in the West.

But the Canadian government quickly let Superior know that it did not approve of the McIntyre bid and would not allow a Falconbridge takeover by the Texas company. At the same time, in a highly unusual move, the government also encouraged Brisco, a Toronto investment concern, to make a competing bid for McIntyre.

Faced with these initiatives, Superior withdrew its offer, prompting Brisco to do the same.

"Where it involves strategic companies, the Canadian government isn't likely to allow a foreign takeover," said Christopher Thompson, a mining specialist with Gordon Securities.

Under Canada's federal system, provincial governments also have broad powers over local mineral resources. In two recent cases, these have been invoked to reduce foreign ownership. In 1978, Saskatchewan effectively nationalized much of its potash industry. Currently, Quebec is seeking to acquire a 55-percent interest in Asbestos Corp., that is now held by General Dynamics of St. Louis.

In most cases, the federal government imposes its authority through its Foreign Investment Review Agency, which is empowered to review all new foreign investment in Canada. The agency, which routinely does not comment on its activities or give reasons for its rulings, can block an investment if it is not likely to provide a "significant benefit to Canada."

In late 1979, Standard Oil of Indiana acquired Cyprus Mines Corp. of Los Angeles for the equivalent of about \$250 million. By doing so, it also took over Cyprus Mines' 63-percent stake in Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp., a Vancouver-based lead, zinc and silver producer. But the Canadian federal government ruled that Standard's Amoco unit could not acquire the Canadian subsidiary.

**Compromise on Control**  
 Amoco appealed the ruling nine months ago, but the government still has yet to issue a final decision, prompting speculation that a compromise is being negotiated that would lead to Canada's control of the subsidiary.

Similarly, if Standard Oil of California succeeds in its current \$3.89-billion bid for AMAX of Greenwich, Conn., observers say it is not likely that Socal could retain AMAX holdings in Canada, which

include tungsten, molybdenum and other interests.

In a variation on this theme, the Canadian government recently obtained commitments from a small Toronto-based company that it would shed its foreign control as the price for being allowed to expand and diversify.

Brisco was about 54-percent owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc of London, about 13 percent by Bethlehem Steel, and about 7 percent by Japanese interests. The company wanted to expand by diversifying into the oil and gas business and by acquiring other mineral producers. The Canadian government said it would approve Brisco's acquisition of Conoco, a Calgary oil and gas-explicit unit and development concern — if Brisco's foreign owners agreed to relinquish control.

As a result, Olympia & York Developments, a private Toronto real estate developer, late last year acquired about 51 percent of the company, clearing the way for Brisco's program.

### COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

France	
Rhône-Poulenc	
Year	1980
Revenue	30,225.0
Profits	1,950.0 loss
Japan	
Bridgestone Tire	
Year	1980
Revenue	488,810.0
Profits	29,100.0
Per Share	65.85
Norway	
Norsk-Hydro	
Year	1980
Revenue	8,290.0
Profits	653.0
United States	
Chemical New York	
1st Quarter	1980
Oper. Net	50.20
Per Share	3.52
Net Income	56.30
Marine Midland Banks	
1st Quarter	1980
Net Income	18,256.0
Per Share	6.57

# Rundle and Esso Clash Over Oil Shale Project

**Canberra** — Wide areas of disagreement exist between the two Rundle companies and Esso Australia on likely costs and timing of the planned development of the Rundle oil shale deposit in Queensland.

The conflict was disclosed in a letter to Australian Treasurer John Howard from Ian McFarlane, chairman of the Rundle twins, Southern Pacific Petroleum and Central Pacific Minerals.

The letter was dated March 3, more than a month before the April 6 statement by the three partners that a pilot plant project would be scrapped and the economic feasibility of the project reviewed.

The statement said that estimated capital costs for the pilot plant — the first phase of the scheme — had risen to more than \$2 billion from around \$700 million because of technological and geological difficulties in initial studies.

Mr. McFarlane told Mr. Howard that the disagreement had two

bases: Esso's estimates of capital costs are significantly above those of the Rundle consultants, and Esso estimates are also significantly above projections for similar schemes in the United States and Brazil.

**First Phase Needed?**  
 Mr. McFarlane said he appreciated that Esso's figures were preliminary, adding that they contained many items which his companies considered unnecessary. These matters were described in the recent joint statement as a genuine difference of opinion as to what constituted suitable first-phase equipment.

A Rundle companies' spokesman noted that one option being considered, given the bypassing of the first phase, was going straight into commercial production. An Esso spokesman said earlier this week that the company would study the feasibility of commercial production without the building of the pilot plant.

Mr. Howard's action in tabling the letter, along with several others on the question of problems at Rundle, followed intense opposition to the project from the public and criticism of government silence before the announcement of the review. The letters reveal that Mr. Howard urged the companies to inform shareholders that technical and geological difficulties were being encountered.

In response, Mr. McFarlane told Mr. Howard he had not been given an opportunity to discuss all the problems with Esso and did not feel it advisable to conduct a public debate on their differences.

Prices of both Central and Southern Pacific stock rose steadily following the February, 1980, announcement by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of their joint venture agreement with Esso.

Mr. Fraser said then that Rundle would eventually supply 30 percent of Australia's oil needs.

**SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE**  
 U.S. \$ 20,000,000  
 Floating rate notes  
 due 1987

For the six months, April 3, 1981 to October 4, 1981, the notes will carry an interest rate of 14 5/8 % per annum.

The interest due October 5, 1981 against coupon nr 4 will be U.S. \$ 75.16 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (185) divided by 360.

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**SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE**  
 15, Av. E. Reuter  
 LUXEMBOURG

**THORN EMI LIMITED (CDR's)**

The undersigned announces that as from 16th April 1981 at Kaa-Associatie N.V., Spuisdijk 172, Amsterdam, the shares of the CDR's Thorn EMI Limited, each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 10,48 (re interim dividend for the year ending 31st March 1981) 4.05 p. per share.

Tax credit £.87 = Dfls. 4.58 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty accords this facility.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**

Amsterdam, 3rd April 1981.

# Iran Proposes Pipeline Project with Japanese

**Tokyo** — Japan has expressed interest in a proposal by Oman to construct an oil pipeline from Sabirah to the Arabian Sea, passing the Straits of Hormuz, which most Middle East exports now pass, Japanese Ministry officials said.

Iran's undersecretary for foreign affairs, Yousof Alawi, was said in the Japanese financial press to have expressed interest in the Japanese industry should assume some responsibility for the project. Ministry officials said the project was proposed by Mr. Alawi in talks here with Foreign Minister Masuyoshi Ito.

Iranian officials said they were not specific, but Mr. Alawi said the pipeline was designed to cope with any Soviet threat to the Straits of Hormuz. He also said the line — from Saudi Arabia to the Arabian Sea through Oman — is about 40 percent of the oil now passing through the Straits.

Iranian officials said they were not specific, but that they did not know whether Oman approached any other industrial countries or which oil fields it would be involved.

# Foreign Investors Key Tokyo Stock Rally

**Tokyo** — Net foreign investment in Japanese stocks this month may exceed \$1 billion after an estimated \$600 million in March as foreign investors — especially Arab oil-producing countries — have been showing active interest in many types of Japanese shares, analysts at Daiwa Securities said Thursday.

Tokyo share indices hit record levels Wednesday as the Tokyo Stock Exchange had its heaviest trading day ever. On a volume of 1.3 billion shares, the Nikkei-Dow index of 255 stocks rose 50.16 points to close at 7,508.52, its first close ever over 7,500. Thursday the index fell back to 7,491.82.

The situation is reminiscent of

the mid-1980 boom on the Japanese stock market, when net foreign investment reached \$1.07 billion in August and \$1.14 billion in the following month, the analysts said.

**Returns from Travels**  
 Foreign investors are particularly interested in steel, automobile, shipbuilding and electronics issues, although there also has been active investment in other areas, the Daiwa analysts said. It is widely believed here the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency has been investing in Japanese stocks for the first time, although no merchant banks said to be involved can confirm the investment.

# \$400-Million Export Finance Loan Expected for S. Korea Ex-Im Bank

**Tokyo** — Two Japanese banks and 6 other foreign banks will jointly provide the Export-Import Bank of South Korea with a \$400-million loan for export finance, industry sources said Thursday.

Sumitomo Finance Asia, based in Hong Kong, a subsidiary of Sumitomo Bank; and Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan will join an international consortium to help the financially troubled South Korean bank, a Sumitomo spokesman said.

The consortium will include Chemical Bank, Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises of France, Credit Commercial de France, Arab Banking Corp. of Bahrain, Barclays and Wells Fargo, industry sources said. The Sumitomo spokesman said each financial institution involved will be responsible for \$50 million.

The loan, which will be formally agreed on May 22, is the largest of its kind to be supplied to the Korean bank by an international consortium, sources said. They said the Korean Export-Import Bank will use the funds to make loans to Korean exporters of ships and plants on a deferred payment basis.

Half of the loan will be an eight-year loan with an interest rate of 0.75 percent, Sumitomo said, and the rest will take the form of the consortium's purchasing export bills now held by the Korean Ex-Im Bank. Under the contract, the export bills will be purchased by January, 1991, at the Euro money market rate plus 0.375 percent.

# Lloyds Must Pay In Tanker Piracy

**London** — A London court Thursday ordered an underwriting syndicate at Lloyds of London and associated companies to pay \$52.5 million to Shell Oil after a bizarre saga of oil tanker piracy.

The Liberian-registered super-tanker Salem was deliberately sunk by her crew to conceal the fact that nearly all her cargo of 196,000 tons of oil, valued at \$56 million, had been secretly off-loaded at Durban, South Africa. The oil had been bought by Shell from an Italian company — a day after the Salem loaded the oil in Kuwait — and was supposedly destined for Europe.

South Africa later agreed to pay Shell \$30 million for the embargo-breaking cargo of oil, but Shell sued Lloyds for the full value.

# Latin American Refinery

**New York** — Venezuela and Mexico have agreed to a feasibility study on building a joint refinery that would meet new production conditions in both nations and ensure oil supplies for the Caribbean and Central America, QREC's news agency reported Thursday.

**NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FUNDEUROPE**

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Fundeurope, that as a result of dissolution of Fundeurope as of 15th March 1981, and of realization of the assets of the fund, the net amount distributable to the shareholders is U.S. \$ 36.29 per share.

As according to article 17 of the management regulations, the custodian is in charge of distributing such assets, the custodian has made available such funds for payment to the shareholders against deposit of their share certificates, if any, as from 23rd March 1981, with the Société Générale d'Assurances de Banque — Luxembourg branch (15, avenue Emile Reuter — Luxembourg Grand-duchy of Luxembourg).

The attention of the shareholders is called to the fact that according to article 20 of the management regulations the right of the shareholders who shall not collect the proceeds due to them will lapse after 5 years from the date stated above.

**FUNDEUROPE MANAGEMENT COMPANY**  
 société anonyme  
 15, avenue Emile Reuter  
 LUXEMBOURG

**The BANQUE NATIONALE de PARIS in BRAZIL.**

On the 27th March 1981 BANQUE NATIONALE de PARIS signed a contract to purchase the participation of 45% presently held by the SWISS BANK CORPORATION in the share capital of BANCO CIDADE DE SAO PAULO S.A. and of the MULTI COMMERCIAL BANK, ZURICH, a sister company of BANCO CIDADE.

These purchases are naturally subject to the prior approval of the competent authorities.

BANCO CIDADE DE SAO PAULO S.A., whose head office and general management buildings are located in SAO PAULO, operates ten branches in the principal financial, industrial and commercial cities of BRAZIL, and already holds the requisite licenses for opening a further six branches.

This acquisition will enable B.N.P., as a consequence of having a presence in the commercial banking sector, to strengthen its interests in this great country and to take a more active part not only in the development of Franco-Brazilian trade but also of French investments in the country. The two representative offices of B.N.P. in RIO-DE-JANEIRO and SAO PAULO will thereby have their services reinforced.

The MULTI COMMERCIAL BANK, in addition to its head office in ZURICH, operates a branch in GENEVA and a subsidiary in GEORGETOWN, GRAND CAYMAN; MULTI BANKING CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED.

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Le bureau de la SBI à Paris est une porte d'entrée en Inde et permet de présenter un marché à la croissance rapide, de la recherche de technologies avancées. Les 5,500 bureaux de la SBI offrent à la disposition de leurs clients des informations précieuses de tout nature, celles qui aident à décider rapidement. Avec ses bureaux de Londres et Frankfurt et de Paris, la SBI introduit les affaires indiennes au cœur de l'EEC.

Cela rend les objectifs plus intéressants que jamais. Partout dans le monde.

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 52 High 52 Low	17 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100 High 100 Low	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 52 High 52 Low	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 52 High 52 Low
30% Grum 1.40 22 1/2 12 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	517 1/2 Int 2.40 22 1/2 12 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	30% Grum 1.40 22 1/2 12 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	30% Grum 1.40 22 1/2 12 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2



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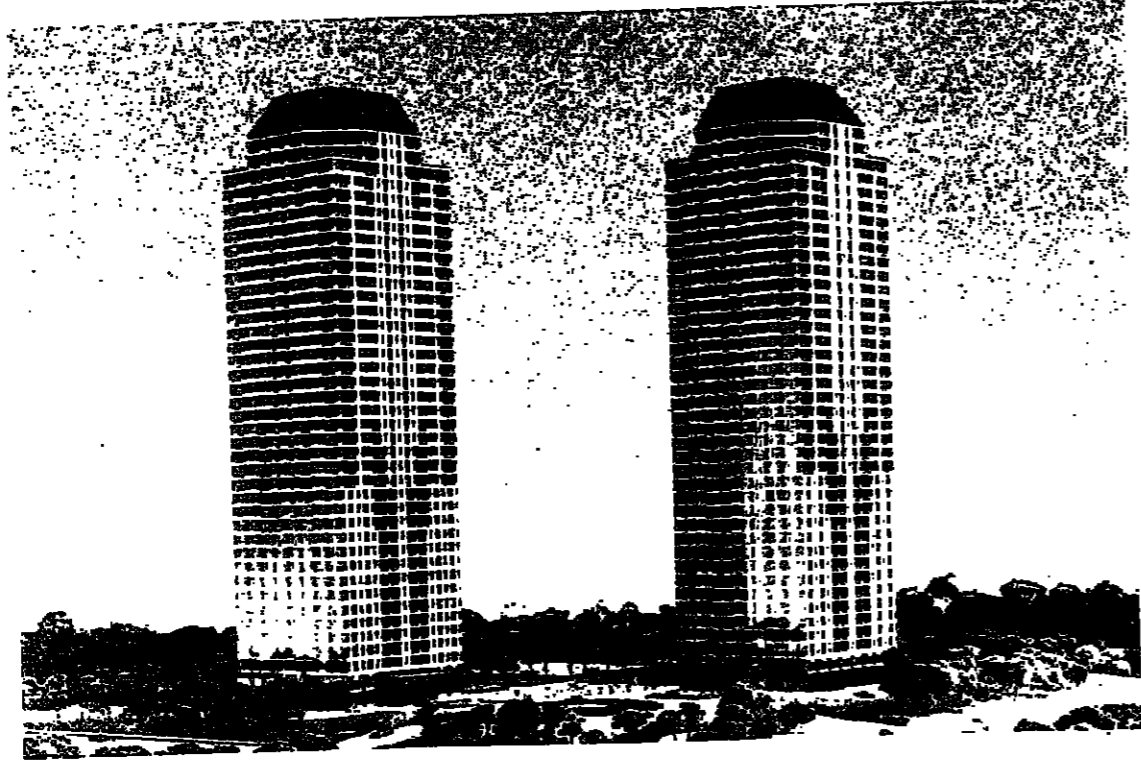
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for April 9, 1981. Includes columns for 12 Month Stock High/Low, Div. Yld, P/E, and various stock symbols like TWC, SNE, SBC, etc.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures (April 9, 1981) and various commodity prices like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Table of New York Futures (April 9, 1981) including various futures contracts like Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil, etc.

Table of London Metals Market (April 9, 1981) listing prices for various metals like Copper, Zinc, Lead, etc.

Table of London Commodities (April 9, 1981) listing prices for commodities like Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Table of Tokyo Exchange (April 9, 1981) listing prices for various Japanese stocks and indices.

Table of Paris Commodities (April 9, 1981) listing prices for commodities like Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates (April 9, 1981) listing rates for various currencies and maturities.

Table of European Stock Markets (April 9, 1981) listing stock prices for Amsterdam, London, and Paris.

Table of European Options Exchange (April 9, 1981) listing options prices for various stocks.

Table of Canadian Indexes (April 9, 1981) listing various Canadian stock indices.

Table of Montreal Stocks (April 9, 1981) listing various Montreal stock prices.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Table of Cash Prices for various metals like Copper, Zinc, Lead, etc.

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Table of Cash Prices for various Japanese stocks and indices.

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Table of Cash Prices for various European stock markets.

Table of Cash Prices for various European options.

Table of Cash Prices for various Canadian stock indices.

Table of Cash Prices for various Montreal stocks.

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities.

Table of Cash Prices for various metals.

Sales figures are unofficial. -New Year's High. Unless otherwise noted, sales of dividends in the foregoing table are annual distributions based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration.

-Also extra or extra-bonus. -New rate stock dividend. -Liquidating dividend. -Declared or paid in arrears 12 months.

-Dividend or ex-dividend. -Ex-dividend and sales in full. -Selling in full.

-When declared, ex-dividend, or when listed. -When listed, with warrants, etc. -Without warrants, etc. -Ex-dividend.

-In bankruptcy or reorganization or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 20 per cent or more is shown, the year's high and low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

"An office building in Texas?" "A restaurant in Buckinghamshire?" "No, I want a garage in Puerto Rico."

This list of dialogue isn't as wild or far-fetched as you might imagine. Herald Tribune readers with money to invest very often have interests or requirements that may seem unusual to others.

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Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, April 8, 1981

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices for April 8, 1981, listing various Canadian stocks like 1234 Abit, 1235 Aginc, etc.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of International Funds including ALLIANCE INT'L, BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD., BRITANNIA TRUST, CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL, CREDIT SUISSE, etc.

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, April 8, 1981

Table of Montreal Stocks Closing Prices for April 8, 1981, listing various Montreal stocks like 267 Nouveau, 4619 Nu-West, etc.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets listing gold prices in London, Zurich, and other European cities.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes listing various Canadian stock indices like Montreal, Toronto, etc.

Valuers White Weld S.A.

1211 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel. 31 82 61 - Telex 28 305

Market Summary NYSE Most Actives

Table of Market Summary NYSE Most Actives listing various NYSE stocks like Amer/Tel, DuPont, etc.

Standard & Poors NYSE Index

Table of Standard & Poors NYSE Index listing various NYSE stock indices.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. listing various NYSE odd-lot trades.

American Most Actives

Table of American Most Actives listing various American stock prices.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX Index listing various American stock prices.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Thursday's New Highs and Lows listing various stock prices.

Recoup Syria A Some in U.S.A.

WASHINGTON — Members of Congress are seeking ways to back some of the more than a million in past aid to Syria.

S. Korea Accuses Of Spying for Nor

SEOUL — Thirteen Koreans were charged Thursday with spying for North Korea.



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and market data for various companies and indices.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE U.S.A.

Real estate listings for the U.S.A. including properties in Florida, California, and other states.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

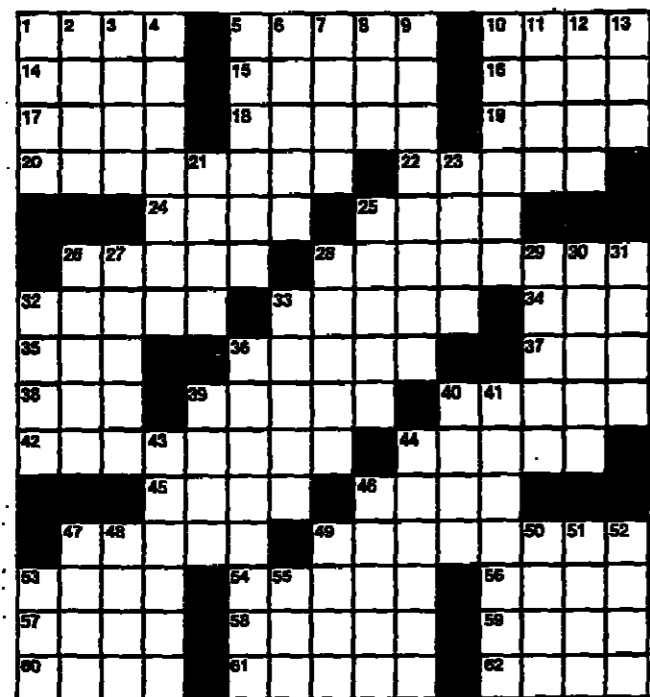
Classified advertisements including real estate for rent/share, employment opportunities, and various services.

SERVICES

Service advertisements including travel agencies, language schools, and other professional services.



CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Unruly child
5 Greek letters
10 Humdinger
14 Where Diamond Head is
15 "The Sheik of ... 1921" song
16 Kind of type: Abbr.
17 "All ..." Albee play
18 Plot
19 Part of a church
20 Town in Mali, near the Niger
22 Shaping machine
24 Northern Italian lake
25 Twiddle
26 Gold digger, e.g.
28 Condense; summarize
32 Money in Prague
33 Bed cover of a sort
34 Word with transit
35 Robin's ... blue
36 Rigoletto's ...
37 Three-time Burmese prime minister
38 Brawl
39 One of the Diones
40 Redacts
42 "Bathers," "Clowns," and other paintings
44 Lures
45 Spin
46 Midding
47 Cite
48 Sign carried by a picket
53 Teacher, especially in India
54 Mariner
56 Art school subj.
57 Buys at auction
58 " ... for the Tsar," Glinka opera
59 Lemon balm, for one
60 62 Ject
61 Obscure
62 U.S. island near U.S.S.R.
DOWN
1 A Wellington or Napoleon
2 Shankar, the musician
3 Throat sound
4 Rotary engine
5 Angel
6 Muse or dryad
7 Forbidden
8 Arabian garment
9 Word part
10 Door beam
11 A Mountain State
12 Bathe
13 Rubber tree
21 Consumer
22 "Neither can you crack ..."
23 Emerson Place for a girlie
24 Myopic cartoon character
27 Clothing makers' org.
28 Rolls over
29 "... for I'll have ... of sables": Hamlet
30 Shades
31 Old French coins
32 Gentleman of Bonn
33 Altogether
36 Dead end
39 Give up
40 Orient
41 Miniature scene
43 Wake
44 Ruled the roost
46 Mixed up, G.I. style
47 Gibe or jest
48 A language of India
49 Miscellany
50 "What's ... for me?"
51 Immanuel ...: 1724-1804
52 Famous last words
53 Literary monogram
55 " ... Be Seeing You," 1938 song

Solution to Previous Puzzle
CHAT SHEED THE
FILE TOPOT DEAL
OOL ANITA LAIT
THAT HIGBIT
...
JOB JESA BABDIN
ARUT HAVA BENTIA
...
MARTINSON OLBID
YETI TITILIBO
OILE HOSE BULK
OBE BEVED SAUE

WEATHER
Table with columns for High, Low, and various cities including ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, etc.

RADIO NEWSCASTS
BBC WORLD SERVICE
Broadcasts at 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (AET Times GMT).
Suggested frequencies:
Western Europe: 484KHz and 403M Medium Wave, 5.975, 6.020, 7.120, 7.185, 7.255, 9.416, 9.750, 15.895 and 15.970 KHz in the 49, 41, 21, 25 and 19 meter bands.
East Africa: 1473KHz and 2730M Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.600, 17.885, 15.420, 12.975, 11.220, 9.580, 7.120 and 4.880 KHz in the 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 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2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 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3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 38



North Stars Win, Canadiens Beaten

North Stars recorded their first win in Boston Garden last night, a 5-4 overtime win over the Boston Bruins in the Stanley Cup playoff...



Phil's Pete Rose is out trying to steal second in the first inning of the season-opener against the Reds. Dave Concepcion tagged Rose after taking a one-hop peg from catcher Johnny Bench.

Reds Nip Phils, 3-2, in Opener

CINCINNATI — The first game of the baseball season began with a bang Wednesday night. The traditional first ball, which was supposed to have been thrown by President Reagan...

Kings, Spurs Even Series

PHOENIX — With guards Otis Birdsong and Phil Ford sidelined by injuries, Kansas City King Coach Cotton Fitzsimmons said his team "had to play the cards dealt us"...

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for National League and American League, including teams like Chicago, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia.



Greg Malone raises his arms after beating Blues' goalie Mike Liut at 0:15 of the first 2 Wednesday night in St. Louis. But the Blues came back to win the first-round game, 4-2.

HL Playoffs

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Best of Five) N.Y. Islanders vs. Toronto (Islanders lead series, 1-0) Islanders vs. Toronto...

5 Swimmers Set New U.S. Marks

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Five swimmers set U.S. records at the U.S. Indoor Swimming Championships Tuesday, the first day of the four-day meet.

Transactions

BASEBALL: Boston — Traded Dick Dragna, pitcher, to Seattle for Almy Sarantakos, pitcher, and second baseman...

Weighing the Costs on the Toll Road to Fitness

By Gay Pauley. United Press International. NEW YORK — Jimmy Carter's ski hits a rock and his afternoon of cross-country skiing at Camp David ends abruptly. His split breaks a collarbone. A few weeks later, the former president falls while jogging in Plains, Ga., and reinjures that clavicle.

16 NBA Players Will Tour Japan

TOKYO — Sixteen National Basketball Association players will make a three-game tour of Japan June 4-7, tour sponsors announced Thursday.



HEAVY WATER — Curtis Strange would rather forget the problems he had with the creek at the 13th hole of the Augusta National Golf Course in his final practice round before the Masters tournament, which started Thursday.

NBA Playoffs

WESTERN CONFERENCE: Houston vs. San Antonio (Series tied, 1-1) Apr. 7 — Houston 107, San Antonio 98 Apr. 8 — San Antonio 125, Houston 113...

European Soccer

European Cup: Liverpool 2, Bayern Munich 0 Real Madrid 2, Inter Milan 0 Cup Winners Cup: Fiorentina 1, Real Madrid 0 UEFA Cup: Ipswich 1, FC Cologne 2 Schalke 0, FC Bayern 1



